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THE WEATHER — PARIS: Friday, overcast, possible rain. Temp. 9-11 (48-52). LONDON: Friday, cloudy with showers. Temp. 4-8 (39-46). CHANNEL: Rough. ROME: Friday, very cloudy. Temp. 9-16 (48-61). NEW YORK: Friday, cloudy. Temp. 7-13 (45-55).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Abu Dhabi	5.50 Dirh	Greece	25 Drs.	Netherlands	1.75 Flor
Algeria	3.00 Din.	India	Rs. 9	Nigeria	70 K
Austria	12 S	Iran	95 Rials	Norway	3.25 N.Kr
Bahrain	0.500 Din	Israel	1.500 IL	Oman	0.540 Rial
Belgium	23 B.Fr.	Italy	500 Lire	Portugal	25 Esc
Cyprus	300 Mils	Jordan	310 Fils	Qatar	5.00 Riyals
Denmark	3.75 D.Kr.	Kenya	Sh. 9.25	Saudi Arabia	4.25 Rials
Dubai	5.50 Dirh.	Kuwait	350 Fils	Spain	60 Ptas
Egypt	70 P	Lebanon	0.3.00	Sweden	3.00 S.Kr
Eire	30 P	Libya	L.Din. 0.25	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr
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Germany	1.50 D.M.	Malta	22 Cents	U.S. Mil. (Eur)	90.35
Great Britain	25 P.	Morocco	3.50 Dr.	Yugoslavia	22 D

No. 30,090 *R PARIS, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1979 Established 1887

Parliament Modifies Budget

EEC Clash Possible Over Dairy-Aid Vote

PARIS, Nov. 8 (IHT) — The Common Market may be facing a power struggle in its ranks as a result of the European Parliament's vote to modify the agricultural budget approved by the nine EEC governments, an EEC commission spokesman said tonight in Brussels.

The European Parliament — in its first major assertion of its own authority since the first direct elections last June — adopted a plan last night for reducing the EEC's chronic dairy surpluses and starting reform the controversial, costly Common agricultural policy that absorbs 72 percent of the Common Market budget. Common Market governments can override the Parliament's budget vote if six member governments concur.

In setting the 1980 budget, the Parliament included provisions to cut by about 5 percent the EEC subsidies on surplus dairy products. Farmers producing dairy commodities in chronic surplus would be hit more heavily under the Parliament plan.

'Confrontational'

While Britain favors this reform, but Germany and France are reluctant to accept any substantial change in EEC payments to their farmers under the present agricultural setup, diplomats say.

The action by the Parliament could provoke our first major institutional crisis in the EEC — it is definitely confrontational," an EEC spokesman in Brussels said.

He added, however, that major points of difference between the EEC and the Parliament, such as the subsidies, could be resolved before or during the Dublin summit Nov. 29 and Nov. 30. EEC agriculture ministers also plan a meeting in Luxembourg Nov. 12 and Nov. 13, he said.

"The crisis may not last all that long," the spokesman said. He explained that EEC commissioner for agriculture, among others, supported moves aimed at reducing surpluses.

Commenting on yesteday's action, Pieter Dankert, a Dutch Socialist on the Parliament's Budget Committee, said, "The Parliament has established itself now on the community scene and it is high time it did that." It was Mr. Dankert, in his report to Parliament, who urged action on agricultural problems that he said were "eating away" an increasing amount of money when the EEC is reaching the limit of its funds."

Mr. Dankert's proposal, which dominated the three-day debate leading up to yesterday's vote, was approved over Liberal and Gaullist opposition. It calls for a transfer of 280 million units of account ($383 million) for milk storage into a general reserve fund. The basic idea is to reduce funds for underwriting regular overproduction by dairy farmers.

Tax Levy

The proposal also establishes a "co-responsibility levy" that would tax dairy farmers who chronically overproduce. The tax would be 1.5 percent of the value of their excess production; the present tax rate is 1 percent. Until Tuesday, the Budget Committee had been unwilling to go along with the proposed measure.

Mr. Dankert has been warning for several weeks that the EEC is reaching the limits of its resources for financing the agricultural system, which is based on a combination of customs duties and value-added taxes collected by member states. He has said that there could be a shortage of funds by 1981.

Associated Press

Iranian students in New Delhi burn effigy of President Carter while shouting 'Burn, Carter, Burn' outside U.S. Embassy.

Iran Says U.S. Envoy Arrested; PLO Mediation Bid Is Rejected

Students Parade Bound Hostage

By Sajid Rizvi

TEHRAN, Nov. 8 (UPI) — Defiant Moslem students today paraded a bound and blindfolded U.S. Embassy hostage before thousands of Iranians chanting, "Death to Carter, Yankee go home!" and the government radio said the top U.S. diplomat in Iran had been arrested.

While the United States stepped up its diplomatic efforts to free the 60 to 65 American hostages, the armed Moslem students at the embassy rejected any mediation by the Palestine Liberation Organization on Washington's behalf.

In Washington, President Carter late today canceled a trip to Canada that was to have begun tomorrow so that he could "closely monitor" the Tehran situation, the White House said.

The Iranian state radio announced on its midnight broadcast that the U.S. charge d'affaires, Bruce Laingen, who was away from the embassy during Sunday's takeover and took shelter in the Foreign Ministry, had been arrested and placed under heavy guard.

The radio did not say where Mr. Laingen, who it described as "the fugitive former charge d'affaires," was seized or where he was being held.

In Washington, the State Department said it had heard a report that Mr. Laingen "has been detained" but gave out no further details.

In diplomatic efforts to free the hostages, the United States today sought the aid of Saudi Arabia, Algeria, and Libya, as well as the United Nations, France, Sweden and Britain.

Administration officials also disclosed that President Carter's envoy, former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark, contacted officials of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Istanbul about the PLO's offer to help seek the release of the hostages.

The State Department said that Mr. Clark had been specifically authorized to contact the PLO. A State Department spokesman said, "If they are moving to help release the Americans it would be a highly responsible action . . . We would welcome such assistance."

The PLO said Washington would have to request help before it could try to mediate with the Iranians.

"We cannot mediate or negotiate unless we are requested to do so," said Zehdi Labib Terzi, the PLO's observer at the United Nations in New York. "We can unilaterally appeal and that's what we are doing."

The Moslem students, holding their hostages for the fifth day, flatly rejected any PLO intervention. It remained to be seen whether Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini would also spurn a PLO initiative.

The students charged that the United States had been preparing in advance to grant asylum to Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah, and that his admission to a New York hospital for cancer treatment was a smokescreen.

To back up their charge, the students distributed copies of a letter they said was written by U.S. charge d'affaires Bruce Laingen, unsigned but dated Aug. 1:

"Under new circumstances now with the new government firmly established and accepted it seems appropriate to admit the shah to the United States," the letter said. "The new government may not like it, but it is best to get the issue out of the way."

Thousands of Iranians marched on the U.S. Embassy to hail Ayatollah Khomeini's refusal to meet with Mr. Clark and William Miller, a State Department official. They paraded one of the hostages, blindfolded with a white cloth and with his hands bound behind his back, before the mob, which responded

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

UPI

Ramsey Clark

Bolivian Coup Chief Makes Concessions; Strike Ended

By Charles A. Krause

LA PAZ, Nov. 8 (WP) — The Bolivian Army colonel who seized power a week ago announced last night that he would immediately reinstate the elected Congress, free all political prisoners, end press censorship and respect union and political rights in an effort to end the crisis that began with the coup.

Shortly after the speech by President Alberto Natusch Busch, labor leader Juan Lechin called an end to the general strike that had paralyzed Bolivia for seven days. The strike was a protest against the coup.

The strike had closed La Paz airport to regularly scheduled flights and today the United States sent two C-130 transport planes from the Panama Canal Zone to evacuate U.S. travelers stranded here.

The two Air Force planes picked up 102 Americans and about 25 persons of other nationalities and flew them to Lima, where they made commercial flight connections.

Talks Since Monday

Last night's twin announcements by Col. Natusch and Mr. Lechin were part of behind-the-scenes talks under way since Monday, when both the military government and the country's unions and political parties began negotiations in earnest.

The announcements seemed to bring an end to the most dangerous and uncontrollable aspects of the weeklong crisis, which many observers here thought might lead to war between the armed forces and the civilian population. Army troops earlier had fired into crowds of anti-Natusch demonstrators.

The future of another part of the negotiated settlement was as yet unclear. This provided for a three-member junta composed of Col. Natusch, Congress President Lidia Geiler and a representative of the labor confederation.

Mr. Lechin indicated in his announcement that his Bolivian Workers' Central had no intention of joining in the junta, which was to serve as the executive until presidential elections in May.

Last night, Col. Natusch invited Mr. Geiler to join with him in governing the country. But he said nothing about a representative of the labor confederation, apparently because he already knew that Mr. Lechin had rejected the idea.

Legislators Skeptical

Several members of the Congress said earlier that the proposal could not work without labor participation — highly organized workers dominate the mining of tin, Bolivia's main export. But there were indications that the Congress, which is meeting today, might accept a two-member executive.

"The signs are now positive," said Sen. Jose Luis Roca, a Christian Democrat, who is an influential member of the National Revolutionary Movement Alliance, the most powerful political coalition in the fragmented Congress.

Asked if the proposal was constitutional, Sen. Roca said that in Bolivia's unstable political history, "there are many things that aren't strictly constitutional. But we must be practical."

Even before Mr. Lechin's announcement calling off the general strike, La Paz had begun to return to normal. Shops and banks were reopening, easing the serious shortages of consumer goods and cash.

But food was still in short supply and prices for what was available had tripled because transportation into La Paz from rural areas was still largely nonexistent.

Encouraged by Results of Talks

U.K. to Ease Rhodesia Sanctions

By William Borders

LONDON, Nov. 8 (NYT) — The British government, expressing a new degree of optimism about the Zimbabwe Rhodesia conference here, announced yesterday that it planned to allow some of its economic sanctions against the breakaway colony to lapse next week.

"We are very close to a settlement," Lord Carrington, the foreign secretary, said. "In these circumstances the government believes that it would be wrong now to take the positive action of renewing" the sanctions that expire automatically next Thursday night.

But in a tumultuous session of Parliament, Lord Carrington emphasized that most of the sanctions, imposed after Rhodesia's unilateral declaration of independence in 1965, would remain in force until the country "returned to legality" under a transition plan that the conference is still struggling to work out.

Direct trade with Zimbabwe Rhodesia and financial transfers between here and there — the two most important elements of the sanctions policy — will still be banned. But some kinds of indirect trade will become possible and a number of restrictions in such areas as civil aviation, job recruitment and banking will lapse.

Optimism Disputed

The decision on sanctions, dictated largely by the Conservative government's domestic political considerations, set off howls of protest from the Patriotic Front guerrilla leaders, who also disputed the optimistic appraisal of how the talks were going.

"It cannot be said that we have made considerable progress," Eddison Zvobgo, the Patriotic Front spokesman, said. "On major, life-and-death issues we and the British are still far, far apart."

In an effort to accelerate the pace of the conference, which is now in its ninth week, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia arrived in London today to meet with the front's leaders and with the British, presumably in an attempt to narrow their differences.

Zambia is one of the closest African allies of the front, and the base of many of its cross-border military operations in Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

But Zambia has suffered heavily from the war, and Mr. Kaunda has made no secret of his eagerness for peace. The biracial government in Salisbury just this week increased the pressure on him by banning the shipment across its territory of maize from South Africa, and the food situation in Zambia is reported to be deteriorating.

South Africa Election Result

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 8 (AP) — The ruling National Party yesterday suffered its first by-election defeat since taking power in 1948 with its commitment to apartheid.

The Nationalists were defeated by the liberal Progressive Federal Party in the suburban Johannesburg district of Edenvale. The Progressives advocate granting the black majority full citizenship rights in a system of federated states within the republic.

The National Party's defeat does not threaten its hold on Parliament. Prior to the voting, the Nationalists held 135 of 165 seats. The Progressives, the largest opposition party, had 17.

The successful Progressive candidate in Edenvale, Brian Goodall, said his victory means "there are obviously a lot of seats that are now within the grasp of the PFP."

As the election result was being assessed, the powerful leader of South Africa's 5 million Zulus virtually dared the government to stop him from violating an internal security law.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi quoted imprisoned black leader Nelson Mandela at a political rally. Mandela has been banned, and it is against internal security laws to quote banned persons.

Asked whether he had sought permission to quote Mandela, Chief Buthelezi said: "I have quoted him in two other speeches in the last 12 months. I have no intention of asking for any permission for this kind of thing. My political stature in South Africa warrants this kind of attitude."

Seen against the background of a continuing in-fighting between Chief Buthelezi and more militant black leaders, his action seems to be aimed at demonstrating his own commitment to the elimination white-minority rule. It also may be an attempt to show that he is the only black leader in South Africa powerful enough to confront the government.

Tito, Huang Confer

BELGRADE, Nov. 8 (AP) — President Tito today had talks with Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua, Tanjug reported. The reception took place at the Bosnian mountain resort of Bugojnon. Mr. Huang arrived in Yugoslavia Tuesday.

Ohira Replaces Most Ministers

TOKYO, Nov. 8 (UPI) — Premier Masayoshi Ohira formed his government today, replacing most members of his 20-member Cabinet.

Mr. Ohira, re-elected Tuesday, appointed Saburo Okita, an economics expert, as foreign minister, replacing Sunao Sonoda. The international trade and industry post went to Yoshitake Sasaki. Noboru Takeshita was named finance minister.

The Cabinet, Mr. Ohira's second since he assumed power last December, includes Enji Kubota as director-general of the Defense Agency, Tadao Kuraishi as justice minister, Masao Onishi as posts and telecommunications minister and Keijiro Shoji as director-general of the Economic Planning Agency. Mr. Ohira's close aide, Masayuki Ito, is the chief Cabinet secretary, the government's principal spokesman.

inside

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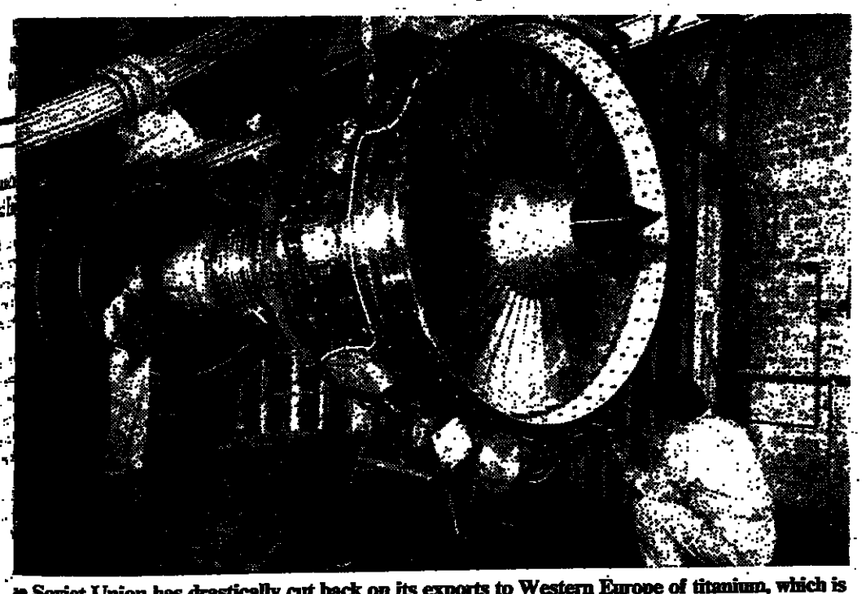
Unlocking Europe's closets: Gay liberation comes on strong. Page 10W.

What's at stake now for Claire Bretecher? Page 7W.



The Soviet Union has drastically cut back on its exports to Western Europe of titanium, which is a key component of jet engines such as these being contructed at a Snecma factory in France.

Russia, Major Titanium Supplier To Europe, Cutting Its Exports

By Axel Krause

PARIS, Nov. 8 (IHT) — For reasons shrouded in secrecy, the Soviet Union has ceased or severely cut exports to countries in Western Europe of processed titanium, a light, heat-resistant metal that is virtually indispensable for building jet engines, missiles and nuclear submarines. Since the Russians supply more than half of Western Europe's titanium needs for its expanding aerospace and nuclear industries, the gradual cutback in the last few months has triggered widespread consternation — one source called it repressed panic — among users in France, West Germany and Britain, according to interviews this week with industry and government officials.

These countries' governments, convinced that burgeoning jet aircraft, space and nuclear-related construction programs are jeopardized, are quietly backing exploratory efforts to launch Europe's first, major titanium manufacturing industry.

The Soviet Union, with an estimated annual output of about 50,000 tons, of which roughly 10 percent has been exported in past years, is the world's largest producer of titanium, accounting for 46 percent of world output. The United States produces 25,000 tons; Japan, 13,000 tons. The ore is readily available throughout the world, particularly in Australia, Canada, the United States and Norway.

Western Europe's only production facility is a small, 25-year-old unit located in northeastern England, owned and operated by Imperial Metals Industries. It supplies aircraft maker Rolls-Royce, and is being phased out of production.

Plans were announced earlier this year to build a British plant by 1981 that would cost £30 million ($63 million) and whose projected, maximum annual 10,000-ton capacity would more than triple the existing unit's capacity. The projected ownership was split among the government's National Enterprise Board (80 percent), which also will provide the bulk of the financing; IMI and Rolls-Royce each will hold 10 percent shares.

European Talks

But yesterday, NEB officials confirmed that "preliminary" talks are under way for "Europeanizing" the project, which could lead to French and West German participation. British officials said they already have had "contacts" with France's Pechiney-Ugine-Kuhlmann, which until the mid-1960s operated two, small titanium plants in France; and West Germany's Thyssen metallurgical group.

Senior French officials confirmed yesterday that both French Industry Minister Andre Giraud and his British counterpart, Keith Joseph, also are "talking about cooperating" in the British project, although no decisions have been reached on either side.

A senior French official also said that his government will "most certainly" decide by early January, possibly earlier, whether to participate.

The dilemma for French policymakers is that there are also mounting pressures to build a large-scale plant in France. Rene Ravand, chairman of the government-owned engine manufacturer Snecma group declared on Monday that it was a "categoric imperative" for France to build its own plant. He specifically cited as a reason the rapidly increasing orders for the civilian Airbus and military Mirage craft, which are powered by Snecma-built engines. Snecma is France's largest user of titanium, accounting for

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

At Camp on Thai Border

Khmer Third Force Trains Amid Refugees

By John Burgess

CAMP 007, Thai-Cambodian Border (WP) — It is not found on maps, but this sprawling collection of plastic-roofed huts, swarms of flies and more than 80,000 people is probably the world's largest city of Cambodians. And it is probably not in Cambodia, although the soldiers who show visitors around swear it is.

Camp 007 — its commander says the designation is simply a code and has no relation to James Bond — is headquarters for one of several Khmer Serei (Free Khmer) military units that have emerged as a minor third force in Cambodia since Vietnamese troops deposed the Khmer Rouge government of Pol Pot in January.

The camp stands in a wooded area where the Thai-Cambodian frontier is disputed and imprecisely marked. When three U.S. senators investigating refugee problems visited 007 last week, camp leaders told them they were standing on Cambodian soil, but local villagers and one of the camp's senior officers have said it is well inside Thailand.

Seemingly endless lanes flanked by tiny huts twist and turn across 007. From atop a small hillock one cannot see the end of the camp in any direction. It is easily the largest concentration of refugees in all of Southeast Asia.

People appear to be in far better health and spirits than those in Khmer Rouge camps. They sometimes greet visiting Westerners with chaotic enthusiasm, pressing so close that soldiers have to clear the way.

Despite the hardships, one senses a certain hope in the air. Camp 007 has become known across western Cambodia as a place where food is available (even if at a steep price) and where one can hope to lead one's own life, whether it involves Buddhist worship or lipstick and nail polish.

The Khmer Serei camps have received scant world attention because their existence is an embarrassment to many parties — to Thailand because it professes nonintervention in the Cambodian conflict but tolerates these anti-Vietnamese soldiers along its border, and to the Khmer Rouge and the Heng Samrin government because the camps in many ways are a reincarnation of the old Cambodian republic, supposedly destroyed forever in 1975.

Commanding 007 is a man who says he was a captain in the 7th Division of the Cambodian republic's U.S.-supported army. Most of the 1,000 armed soldiers he claims to have in the camp are veterans of that force. Many behave as such, swaggering around with automatic weapons and striking poses of readiness when visitors raise their cameras.

As in Phnom Penh during the war, black marketing is big business. Rice, medicine and many luxury products are available at bustling black markets operated by Thais outside the camp. In the primitive clinic, people die from lack of basic drugs, yet outside people play tape cassettes and eat smuggled ice cream.

With fighting on the upsurge as Cambodia dries out from monsoon rains, and with food supplies in the country becoming tighter, 007 is growing fast. "They come every day," said a young woman at camp headquarters, "about 2,000 or 3,000 a day."

One of the new arrivals was Yenn Yann, 28, a woman eight months pregnant who said she was wounded when Vietnamese forces fired on the group of 100 people with whom she was walking toward Thailand. She said she was seeking food. Her husband stayed behind, sick with malaria.

Lying inside a crude shelter, with

(Continued on Page 2, Col.4)

Peking District Votes in Election With More Candidates Than Posts

PEKING, Nov. 8 (UPI) — Voters in eastern Peking went to the polls today in the first election in Communist China to offer a choice of candidates. Residents of the capital's Dongzhen district strolled in chilly sunshine to choose two of three candidates for the district branch of the city government.

Ai Gui Jiao, an official in charge of one polling place, said, "We electors are quite happy, as this is the first time since the Cultural Revolution that everybody takes part in an election. Even before the Cultural Revolution the number of candidates was the same as the number of persons elected. Now there are more candidates than winners."

All elected forms of government were virtually suspended when Mao Tse-tung launched the Cultural Revolution in 1966. City governments were replaced by "revolutionary committees." In June this year, the National People's Congress passed laws giving citizens the right to elect local and regional officials by secret ballot. The law specifies that the number of candidates be greater than the number of posts.

Candidates are still screened by the Communist Party. Mr. Ai said today's voting was a trial run for the rest of the country.

At his polling station at 39 Interior Ministry Lane, where the ministry was located centuries ago, people came in a steady stream to vote in what is normally a club for theatrical performers. Inside a sign said, "Give Scope to Socialist Democracy." The candidates were a 76-year-old retired worker, who is a Moslem and not a Communist Party member; a 51-year-old housewife, and a 60-year-old retired worker. Both of the latter are local party officials.

But Embargo Is Feared

Iran Oil Still Flowing, U.S. Says

By Richard Lyons

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (NYT) — Jody Powell, the presidential press secretary, said yesterday that Iranian oil exports to the United States were continuing, but there was widespread concern in the Carter administration that an embargo might be imposed by Iran and that it could upset the balance of supply and demand for petroleum.

Faced with the possibility of an interruption, Mr. Powell said the Carter administration had created an "interagency task force" to review plans for dealing with a shutoff.

The two major recommendations of the group, which is headed by John Sawhill, the deputy secretary of energy, are for a national energy conservation effort and a temporary boost in domestic petroleum production.

Mr. Powell's remarks about petroleum supplies during his news briefing dominated a series of events pertaining to energy. Among them:

- Senior White House economic officials drafted a memo accusing the major oil companies of price gouging and asking that President Carter "jawbone" them into reducing prices. The memo has not been acted upon.
- High administration officials said privately that if Iranian oil exports were completely shut off, world petroleum prices would increase 60 percent, which would be "very damaging to all consumer countries," in the words of one official.
- Stocks of crude oil, gasoline, home heating oil, and diesel fuel continued to rise in the week ending last Friday, according to data released yesterday by the American Petroleum Institute.

In discussing the situation in Iran as it pertains to the ending of exports to the United States, Mr. Powell said that "we do face that sort of threat" and added, "it is not in the best interest of this country."

"So far as I know there has been no major interruption of supplies, no embargo of oil shipments to the United States," he said. "That is our best information."

His remarks were spurred by a flurry of reports over the last two days that the Iranian government had placed an embargo on exports to the United States.

The issue was raised when Charles Duncan Jr., the secretary of energy, was quoted by reporters as having said that Iran had cut off supplies to the United States.

The remarks were attributed to Mr. Duncan after he left a closed meeting of the Senate Energy Committee at which the recommendations of the Sawhill task force were outlined.

Mr. Duncan declined to state the measures that he had outlined to the committee but one member, Sen. Dale Bumpers, D-Ark., said some were "draconian." Included was the prospect of gasoline rationing, which Mr. Powell later ruled out.

"I don't believe that there is any way a shortfall would meet the requirements for rationing," he said.

In revealing the formation of the Sawhill task force, Mr. Powell said it was set up last month "to review and revise plans for dealing with supply interruptions."

Mr. Powell said "the work of the interagency task force was greatly accelerated immediately upon learning of the situation with regard to the embassy" and then ticked off the group's seven major recommendations.

The recommendations are: a national conservation effort; increasing domestic production; seeking a greater diversification of imports; the greater substitution of coal and natural gas for oil; better management of supplies already on hand; a more effective means of allocating supplies, and increased coordination with the International Energy Agency.

"Some of these steps can be taken administratively, others would require legislation and we will be prepared, if there is an interruption or disruption of supplies, to initiate an appropriate response depending on the nature and extent of the disruption," Mr. Powell said.

5% Delivery Cut

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (AP-DJ) — Iran is cutting fourth-quarter crude oil deliveries to major oil companies worldwide by 5 percent retroactive to Oct. 1, spokesmen for the companies confirmed today.

Word of the announcement by the National Iranian Oil Co. came from British Petroleum, Iran's largest customer, and from other major oil firms.

It was not immediately known whether the cut represented a drop in oil production or the diversion of oil from contract sales to the spot market, where oil prices are more than 50 percent higher.

"We were encouraged by the news," said Ashland spokesman Dan Lacey. "It seems to imply they [the Iranians] intend to keep exports moving" after widespread reports that Iran might halt oil shipments.

United Press International

An emaciated young refugee lies on a cot in a camp in Thailand, as elderly companion tries to help.

Khmer Force Trains Among Refugees

(Continued from Page 1)

bandages on her thigh, arms and chest, Yenn Yann said food in her village in Battambang province was in short supply, but people were not starving. "We were eating three ladles of rice a day," she said. "It was stock left over from last year's harvest." She estimated that this year only 20 percent of the fields around her home village area are under cultivation.

Hidden Gold

People arrive daily, but many also leave, returning to Cambodia with supplies for their families. On a trail leading out the camp's rear exit, a rarely broken chain of heavily laden people, some of them pushing bicycles, could be seen last week heading back to Cambodia.

Camp 007 was established in May. Since then, says its commander, Long Riath, it has supported itself with long-hidden gold that newcomers brought with them. Now, however, its size has become unwieldy, and camp authorities have called for help from the United Nations and the International Red Cross.

Like all Khmer Serei groups, the one at 007 — it calls itself Khmer Angkor, or Angkor National Liberation Movement — has grandiose plans to reconquer Cambodia from the Vietnamese and Khmer Rouge.

Long Riath, seated at a roughhewn wooden table, produced a document in a plastic folder recounting the formal establishment of the movement on Oct. 5. Representatives from all over Cambodia met in the camp, it said, and formulated a program of peace, independence and neutrality. It claimed the group has more than 11,000 men and women under arms around Cambodia. In 007 a force of 20,000 is being trained, although there are not enough weapons at present.

"Even people 60 years old want to carry arms if they can get them," Long Riath said. As he spoke, officers put about 100 recruits through drills at a nearby parade ground complete with flagpole and sentry.

Most rifles in evidence were Communist-issue AK-47s. Long Riath said most were captured from the Vietnamese, although a few were looted from Khmer Rouge caches identified by defectors. No foreign countries are providing weapons, he said, but he invited his visitors to help him get aid from overseas.

Indochina watchers generally believe the Khmer Serei receive financial support from Cambodian emigre groups. Prince Sihanouk, the former head of state who now leads a neutralist movement, has said that China and Thailand probably give assistance as well. "As long as we can get weapons and food supplies," Long Riath said, "we can defeat them on the battlefield."

"Them" refers to the Vietnamese. Most of 007's people despise the Khmer Rouge rule, but its troops have a working truce with them in the interests of driving out the foreigners.

Observers in Bangkok doubt that the Khmer Serei are a serious factor in the Cambodian situation. Claims about troop strength are thought to be exaggerated. Moreover, anti-Communist Cambodians are hopelessly factionalized, incapable of uniting under a single flag, the observers say.

Several miles south of 007 is another Khmer Serei camp, this one with 30,000 people, nominally commanded by a man who claims to be a relative of Prince Sihanouk and who has already formed his own government. Another group along the border is led by former Cambodian Premier Son Sann.

The Khmer Serei groups appear to hope that somehow the mantle of Cambodian legitimacy will pass to them, as world opinion continues to shun the Vietnamese-imposed government and the Khmer Rouge. Most analysts think it unlikely.

Thai Firing on Camp Reported

BANGKOK, Nov. 8 (WP) — Thai Army units today fired hundreds of mortar and artillery rounds into a camp containing about 60,000 refugees, killing large numbers of them, journalists returning from the camp said.

An officer of the anti-Communist Khmer Serai faction said that 6 soldiers and 93 civilians were killed.

Located close to the Thai-Cambodian border, Camp 511 is operated by Khmer Serai guerrillas who had clashed with Thai troops in recent days.

No immediate comment was available from the Thai government, which tonight welcomed Rosalynn Carter at the start of her 40-hour visit to observe and publicize the plight of the Indochinese refugees.

Mrs. Carter is scheduled to visit a refugee camp about 45 miles from Camp 511 tomorrow. Officials traveling with her said there were no plans to cancel her visit to the camp because of the reported shelling at 511.

Motives for the attack remained a mystery. But the Thai military is known to have grown distrustful of the poorly disciplined bands of Khmer Serai guerrillas. There are some six separate and feuding groups that have sprung up along the Thai border and emerged as a minor third force in the Cambodian conflict.

Seen as White House Victory

Senate Rejects Bid to Trim Carter Synthetic Fuel Plan

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (NYT) — President Carter won a significant victory for his energy program yesterday when the Senate decisively rejected an attempt to reduce the investment he proposed in synthetic fuel development and eliminate the new corporation he wants to supervise the program.

The vote to uphold the synthetic fuel legislation supported by the administration was 57 to 37, a larger margin than had been expected, and backers of the bill were confident they could bring it to final passage early next week without major change.

Three hours later, the Senate turned back another attempt to modify the president's program, whose sponsors characterized it as a compromise in terms of spending and creating new government bureaucracy. The vote was 55 to 37 to table or kill the measure.

Events in Iran were an ingredient in the Senate debate. Earlier in the day, members of the Energy Committee received a special briefing from the CIA and the Department of Energy on the seriousness of prospective reductions in oil imports.

'Very Helpful'

Asked what impact the seizure of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran had on the vote, Sen. Bennett Johnston, D-La., the floor manager, replied: "Very helpful." He added that "it increased the rhetoric two or three octaves, but whether it got any votes, I don't know."

The senators reported they were told there would be a 5 to 10 percent shortage of gasoline in this country early in 1980, or perhaps much sooner if there were an interruption in exports from Iran. They said there had been a temporary interruption there Tuesday.

The energy bill sustained by the Senate calls for spending $20 billion during the first phase of the program, building demonstration plants for various synthetic technologies over the next three to five years. Its goal involves investing another $68 billion later for greatly increased production.

The measure rejected yesterday would only have spent $3 billion for loan guarantees for synthetic f plants. Sen. Johnston insisted t this "simply will not get the done."

His position was supported Democratic senators, 42 to 13 wh Republicans favored the less exp sive program, 24 to 15. Sen. Edwi Kennedy, D-Mass., who favored more gradual approach, was spa the embarrassment of a public l to the president. He did not v because he was in Boston, annou ing his presidential candidacy.

The only other nonvoter was S Howard Baker Jr. of Tennes who was out of town promoting campaign for the Republican pr dential nomination. Two other pr ent senators effectively gave their votes by taking "pairs" w absentees who would have vo the other way.

In addition to money, the pri pal issue between the adminis tion program and the substi that failed involved creating an dependent Synthetic Fuels Cor ration to manage the program. substitute, sponsored by Sen. liam Proxmire, D-Wis., did not for any corporation at all, would have used existing agen chosen by the president, presu bly the Department of Energy.

Sen. Johnston allayed some of colleagues' fears by successf sponsoring an amendment spec ing that the new corporation c not spend more than the initial billion without obtaining an a tional authorization and approp tion from Congress for each ins ment of the remaining $68 billio

The White House had predi Tuesday that the vote would close, and Vice President Mon was dispatched to the Capito preside over the Senate during tally, in case he was needed to b a tie vote.

Meanwhile, a Senate-House ference resolving the Departme Interior appropriations bill ag to include $19 billion for the phase of the synthetic fuels grams. The $1-billion reduction unlikely to have any immed practical effect as the most could probably be spent in 1 was $2 or $3 billion.

5 Oil Companies Accused Of Overcharging on Crude

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (WP) — The Energy Department today accused five major oil companies of overcharging customers by hundreds of millions of dollars from 1973 to 1976.

In yet another cluster of actions by the department's Office of Special Counsel, the five firms were charged with crude oil pricing violations involving alleged mislabeling of "old oil" as "new oil," for which the company can charge a higher price. The alleged overcharges total $365 million.

Shell Oil Co. is accused of overcharging customers $173.9 million and the Sun Oil Co. $104.5 million.

The other firms accused and amounts of alleged overcharges are Conoco, $61.9 million; Ex $12.4 million, and Amerada H $12.3 million.

Shell Oil's general manager public affairs, P.J. Carroll, said firm contested the accusations found the Energy Departm "actions of political finger-poin to be destructive and counter ductive."

E.A. Robinson, Exxon USA ior vice president, said that "E has been applying the regulatio issue in a correct and consi manner for the six years these controls have been in place."

Labeling Issue

The issue of how to label oil been a controversial one. After oil crisis in 1973, federal regul sought to hold down oil prices also to encourage some new e ration and increased produ from existing oil fields.

A tiered pricing system was c ed. "Old oil," the traditional o from an oilfield, was frozen at prices. Additional output above beyond the production level a isting fields was considered "oil" and could be sold at a h price. Further, production new oil wells could also b higher price as "new oil."

The Energy Department in these cases that oil com mislabeled "old oil" as "new an effort to charge higher pri previous cases involving charges, the department has al for example, that new wells drilled on old sites in an eff make "old oil" appear to be n The companies are not ch with any criminal violation, with misinterpreting the rules.

In all, the Office of Special sel has accused the 15 maj companies of more than $6.4 in overcharges. By the end year, when that office must w its audit of those companies a gin auditing smaller firms number is expected to swell billion or more.

Iran Says U.S. Aide Held; PLO Mediation Rejected

(Continued from Page 1)

with jeers and chants of "Criminal American."

The unidentified hostage, a tall man with rumpled reddish hair, was led by guards across the embassy parking lot.

U.S. officials in Washington said that information received through various channels convinced them the hostages were "unharmed, uninjured and alive, although . . . under tremendous psychological intimidation."

In the United States, hundreds of demonstrators today surrounded the main entrance to the Consulate General of Iran in Houston, burned an Iranian flag and shouted anti-Iranian slogans demanding that the American hostages be released.

The Texas demonstration was one of a rash of backlash protests in which Americans reacted angrily to Iranian student demands that the deposed shah be returned to Tehran for trial.

Jeering passersby in Portland, Ore., yelled "Go home dumb Iranians!" at a group of 500 Iranian students marching through downtown streets.

A Lubbock, Texas, disc jockey who broadcast a letter urging President Carter to "take a positive and appropriate step to bring our citizens home," said that between 600 and 700 listeners came to the station to pick up copies.

The New York Times reported that the deposed shah has offered to leave the United States immediately to ease the pressure on Americans being held hostage.

A State Department spokesman said, "We've heard nothing to that effect."

The shah is in the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center recuperating from gall bladder surgery and is expected to undergo chemotherapy for cancer of the lymphatic system.

U.S. leaders have flatly rejected a request from Ayatollah Khomeini to return the shah to Iran to face Islamic justice for alleged crimes against the Iranian people.

Rights Unit Reports A Massacre in Zaire

PARIS, Nov. 8 (AP) — The International Federation for the Rights of Man said here today that 200 youths were massacred July 19 by government soldiers at a youth camp in the Zaire province of Kasai.

The Zaire Embassy here denied the report, saying it had talked with its government authorities and could assure that "there were no massacres in Zaire and there never will be."

It said the incident mentioned in the report appeared to be one made public in August after some persons were killed in the Kasai area when diamond traffickers attacked mine guards and the police returned fire. But the president of the rights group said information on the massacres was received three days ago and has since been verified.

Quakes Jolt Umbria

NORCIA, Italy, Nov. 8 (AP) — A number of medium-intensity quakes today jolted the Umbrian region, in central Italy, causing additional damage to houses cracked by a major quake two months ago.

France Names Labor Minister

PARIS, Nov. 8 (Reuters) — The French government today named Jean Matteoli, head of the country's coal board, as labor minister to replace Robert Boulin, who committed suicide last week.

Mr. Matteoli, 56, a lawyer, has spent his career in the French civil service and has not held a political post before.

Mr. Boulin, a senior member of the Gaullist party and a minister for 16 years, killed himself after he was implicated in questionable real estate dealings.

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Each month in this tersely-written 12 page letter, we share new travel discoveries with our members—charming inns, attractive restaurants, undiscovered resorts, places even the guidebooks haven't found yet. We also warn them about places that are becoming spoiled and touristy.

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Ex-President of S. Korea Calls on Leaders to Resign

SEOUL, Nov. 8 (UPI) — Former President Po Sun Yun today called for the resignations of South Korea's leaders as underlings of the dictatorial government of assassinated President Park Chung Hee.

Mr. Yun, 82, an outspoken critic of Mr. Park, was freed Tuesday after five months of house arrest for criticizing the government.

He said Acting President Choi Kyu Hah, who took over after Mr. Park's Oct. 26 assassination, seemed to be "a very quiet and considerate man."

But Mr. Yun said, "he has one defect. He was a subordinate of a dictatorial government, for which he should take responsibility.

"He and the Cabinet should resign and take responsibility."

Opposition Leader

Mr. Yun met with Kim Young Sam, leader of the opposition New Democratic Party, today and said both agreed the constitution must be amended to allow direct, popular election of the next president.

Mr. Yun was president in 1960-61, during which time the post was ceremonial and the prime minister held power. Mr. Yun resigned to protest Mr. Park's seizure of power in an army coup and then lost to Mr. Park in presidential elections in 1963 and 1967.

Martial law authorities, in control since the assassination, warned "indiscreet political agitation would not be tolerated.

Army Gen. Chung Seung Hwa, the martial law commander who also serves as army chief of staff, eased the curfew for most of the country. The curfew operates from 11 p.m. to 4 a.m. for Seoul and five other major cities, rather than from 10 p.m. For the rest of the nation, the normal pre-assassination midnight to 4 a.m. curfew will be in force.

"Confirming that our country is a state of law, the Martial Law Command, under any circumstances, will not tolerate any illegal protest and riots and any indiscreet political agitation that could cause social instability," Gen. Chung said.

Gen. Chung's statement came after Mr. Kim publicly demanded the abolition of the political system and selection of a new president by next April.

Gen. Chung also said the army has no intention of seizing power at the expense of the civilian government headed by Mr. Choi.

"At this historical time of trial, we, military men, hope to fulfil our martial law mission effectively and return to our given duty — the defense of our land," Gen. Chung said.

61 Fiat Workers Ordered Rehired

TURIN, Nov. 8 (AP) — A Turin labor court judge today ordered Fiat, the Italian auto manufacturer, to re-employ 61 workers the company had dismissed last month. Fiat had claimed the workers were responsible for acts of violence in its plants.

Judge Giorgio Converso declared void Fiat's dismissals on grounds they violated the workers' statute which requires detailed motives for any layoff. The judge ruled that the 61 workers must be back at their jobs by next Wednesday.

The dismissals had drawn terrorist attacks against Fiat properties and cars of its foremen. The company claimed a hard line was needed to re-establish order and control in its factories, long troubled by arson, sabotage and other violence.

Russia Cuts Titanium Supply to Europe

(Continued from Page 1)

about 200 tons consumption last year of a total 1,600 tons used in France, followed by aircraft makers' Dassault and Aerospatiale.

French aerospace officials insist, however, that no slowdown in production will result from the cutback on titanium imports. "We face no immediate problems, particularly for the Airbus we are helping build," an Aerospatiale official said.

But the costs of building a new titanium plant in France could prove prohibitive. Pechiney-Ugine-Kuhlmann, which has what it describes as "classical" technology stemming from its defunct plants, conservatively estimates the cost of building a 4,000- to 7,000-ton titanium plant at around 150 million francs ($36 million). French government officials say that the large metallurgical company has already hinted broadly that subsidies or other government financing assistance would be required to launch the project. "It is financially risky," an official conceded.

Some French planners also worry about whether they can count on Britain to supply France with titanium in times of crisis. Because of concern about that, a French mining official said, "We are giving ourselves to around Jan. 1 [to decide on cooperation], since two European plants in parallel might be in everyone's interests."

West German officials have confirmed that their Soviet supplies have been drastically reduced, but they declined to say by how much, or what is their annual supply. Because of the military importance of titanium, statistics on its use are tightly guarded. Industry sources estimate that about 75 percent of West Germany's titanium comes from the Soviet Union.

Meanwhile, to fill their immediate needs, European users of titanium are turning to U.S. and Japanese sources, but since supplies are tightening worldwide, prices of the metal have risen rapidly. Spot market prices in Europe this week topped $10 a pound — one dealer quoted $14 — compared with $3.60 less than a year ago.

"In Europe we are in crisis situation and until a solution is found, customers will have to suffer, since we see no let-up in the squeeze," said Paul Gadilhe, general delegate of France's nonferrous metals trade association. The association is a grouping of 200 major metals companies, including France's Penarroya, Pechiney-Ugine-Kuhlmann, plus multinationals Alcan, Alcoa and Alusuisse.

But while Europeans push for more titanium processing, he warned, "there could be casualties, possibly cutbacks in production where titanium is essential — despite all the assurances to the contrary."

Will the Russians resume exports of titanium? Most observers believe that Moscow will not do so soon. But few, if any, sources in West Europe and the United States know why; the Soviet Union stopped publishing nonferrous metals statistics two years ago.

"We never know why the Soviets do what they do, but there is plenty of good speculation," said a senior U.S. Interior Department official who follows metals. "All the reasons we hear about could be valid," he added. These include a reported buildup of nuclear attack submarines constructed with titanium; of new, supersonic military aircraft along with expansion of the Soviet Union's large nuclear industry, plus possible accidents at titanium processing plants. "Whatever the reason, it is a state secret," the U.S. official said.

The titanium shortage is also building pressures in Europe for increasing strategic stockpiles of critical materials, mainly nonferrous metals, such as cobalt, which is used for aircraft production among other uses. "None of us can forget how we feared for cobalt and other critical metals when Zaire went unstable last year," a French trade association executive said. "Today we are hearing about the need to stockpile many metals, including titanium, assuming the price becomes a bit more reasonable," he added.

France plans to expand its present modest stockpile worth about $120 million, and last May West Germany's Bundesbank announced plans to create a $300 million credit to finance a stockpile, although both are modest by U.S. standards. The U.S. strategic stockpile, created in 1939, is worth about $12 billion and contains 93 materials, of which 79 are metals and minerals.

Indeed, European officials are regularly visiting Washington to learn how to set up and manage a large stockpile, which could be used in times of national emergency or shortages. A senior Carter administration official responsible for formulating materials policy, said in a telephone interview yesterday, "we regularly talk with the French, German and even Japanese officials . . . all are now worried more about their vulnerability."

What bothers Washington strategists, however, is that the Europeans may develop stockpiles independently of each other and without coordination with the U.S. government. "It would be a tragedy if we all started competing with each other" the U.S. official said. "Common sense would dictate that future moves in this area be placed under the responsibility of either the European Economic Community or NATO."

Belgian Embassy In Paris Occupied

PARIS, Nov. 8 (UPI) — T French conscientious objecto cluding 15 army deserters, oc the Belgian Embassy here and demanded political asylu

The embassy's charge d'a Yves Vercauteren, met two sentatives of the group an them that he was awaiting i tions from the ambassador, in Brussels. Mr. Vercauteren police to stand guard outsi building "to protect the emb case of need."

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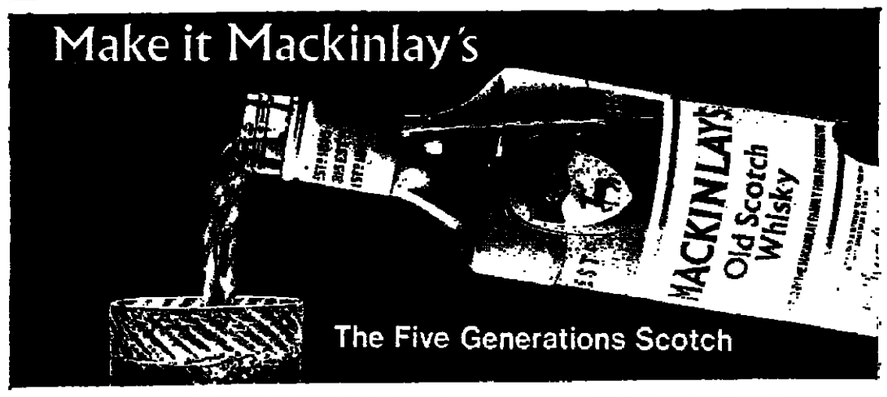

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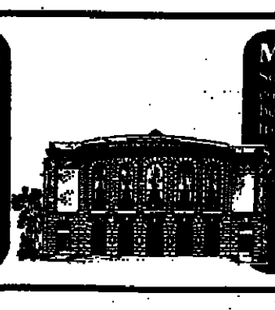

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ails Carter, Kennedy in Polls

rown Enters U.S. Race, alls Leaders 'Inadequate'

ASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (AP) — , Edmund Brown Jr. of Califor- formally announced his candi- y for the Democratic presiden- nomination today, saying that nation's current leaders are ply inadequate to steer the ship tate."

ov. Brown said in a brief state- t that he stood for protection of Earth, service to the people and oration and industrialization of ce.

"Presidential leadership often ms the exception rather than the ," he said. "It's time to wake up erica, to build for the future, not l from it."

Saying he would "offer an alter- ive," Gov. Brown launched his llenge to President Carter and . Edward Kennedy of Massa- setts, who opened his formal mpaign yesterday. Mr. Carter is nnounce his candidacy on Dec.

Gov. Brown called for a constitu- al amendment requiring a bal- ed federal budget, and he pro- ed a national energy corporation develop and manage the coun- s oil supply. He said that he uld impose government control petroleum imports.

The governor also urged that blic representatives, named by president, be appointed to the ards of directors of all multina- al corporations.

'David Against Goliath'

Gov. Brown acknowledged that is running a distant third in the ls and in campaign fund raising.

"This is basically David against liath," he said at a series of pre- nouncement news conferences. "I ve neither the great powers of in- bency nor all the tremendous portunities of the senator from assachusetts."

"I have the resources to carry my ssage through the early primar- ," he said. "I may not do it in a -class jet plane, but I have the sical and financial wherewithal do it, and I'm telling you I will it.

"This thing is a marathon, and I be in it as long as I think it kes sense [to continue running]. I have to hitchhike, if I have to e buses, if I have to do whatever, ill get there."

Gov. Brown mounted a late cam- gn in 1976 and beat Mr. Carter all three states where they both re on primary ballots.

But few of his labor and party organization supporters from 1976 are showing any inclination to back him again.

Even in California, Gov. Brown trails Sen. Kennedy and Mr. Carter in a local poll.

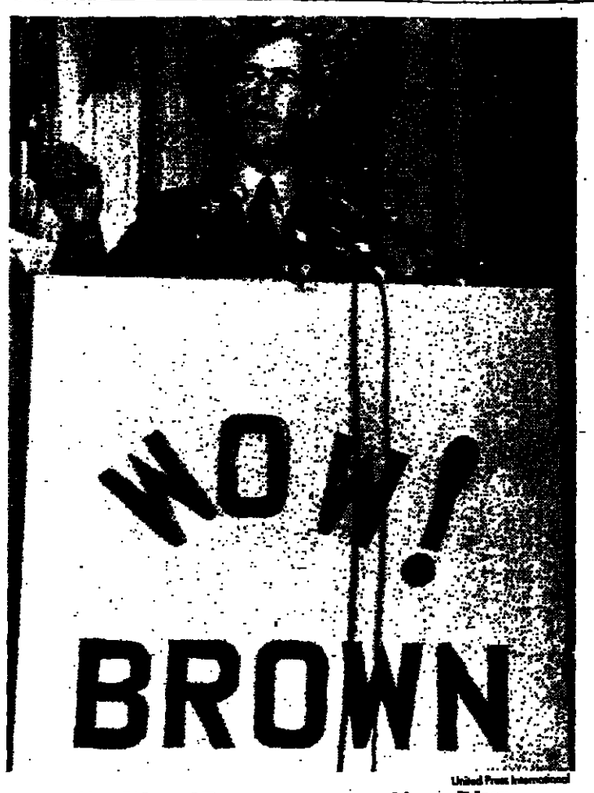
He has raised $260,000 since July, far short of the $1.5 million his finance chairman says is needed to make it through the New Hampshire primary Feb. 26 and the Massachusetts primary the following week.

Gov. Brown, 41, comes from a politically prominent California family. He was elected to the Los Angeles community board in 1969 and a year later was elected California's secretary of state.

He became governor in 1975 and scrapped gubernatorial protocol by rejecting the mansion, limousine and executive jet that went with the job.

In his presidential campaign, he says he will challenge basic tenets of the Democratic Party, particularly social welfare programs which he describes as "the discredited philosophy of throwing money at problems and hoping they will go away."

"I am prepared to mount a frontal assault on the conventional wisdom of a dying political party," Gov. Brown said.



United Press International

Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. announces his candidacy.

Says Cuba, Sahara Stances Erode Liberal Support

Young: Carter Hard-Line May Cost Votes

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (WP) — Andrew Young, a major ally of President Carter's bid for a second term, has warned that U.S. shifts toward hard-line policies in the Caribbean and northern Africa could cause great disillusionment among American blacks and other groups whose support is crucial to Mr. Carter's candidacy.

In an interview last week, the former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations emphasized that he supports his former boss and will actively use his considerable influence with black voters to help Mr. Carter in his contest against Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., for the Democratic presidential nomination.

But Mr. Young also warned, "I'm going to fight to ensure that the foreign policy direction I helped to set when I was in the administration is maintained." He made clear that, in the three months since he left the UN post amid controversy, some of the administration's actions have struck him as "wrong and cause for concern."

Two Criticisms

In particular, Mr. Young singled out two issues for criticism — the attempt to respond to discovery of a Soviet combat brigade in Cuba with a display of Cold War rhetoric and muscle flexing, and the decision to provide weapons to help Morocco's autocratic King Hassan II fight guerrillas in the western Sahara.

He challenged both stances as "not helpful to overall U.S. interests" and said there is a danger that they will be seen by those groups that helped to elect Mr. Carter in 1976 — "the blacks and other minority groups, the young, the clergy, the liberal intellectuals" — as a backing away from the administration's commitment to human rights and to dealing with the Third World on terms divorced from the East-West rivalries of the superpowers.

"I'm not saying that's happening," Mr. Young emphasized. "I think the administration's commitment to what's right is solid. But when you get close to an election, there's a tendency to try to play both sides — to appease the hawks by putting on a big show of anti-Communist saber-rattling about things that aren't really serious security issues."

Whether Mr. Young can transform his standing among blacks and liberals who share his policy views into votes for Mr. Carter is an open question. But, in the interview, he made clear that his purpose was to articulate the foreign policy concerns of these constituencies and to underscore their importance in next year's political battles.

Policy Impact

"Sure, the major issues, especially for blacks are going to be things like jobs and inflation and the economy," he said. "But don't underestimate the impact that foreign policy can have on the activist, liberal wing of the Democratic Party.

"Look back to 1976 when black votes were decisive in electing Jimmy Carter," he argued. "Back then, all the Democratic candidates were saying pretty much the same things on domestic issues. If anything, Carter probably was the most conservative of them all.

"Yet one of the things that helped to get him the overwhelming black vote was that he spoke out clearly about southern Africa and the treatment of blacks there. The black community heard that and decided that his position on civil rights in southern Africa was an indicator that he would be sympathetic to the aspirations of blacks and women and other minorities here at home."

In the Caribbean, Mr. Young argued, the get-tough policy toward Cuba is having a polarizing effect "because it's making us victims of insensitivity of the problems of other area leaders like Prime Minister Michael Manley of Jamaica and the people in some of the smaller islands like Grenada."

Their problems, he said, "are the problems of development and poverty. They're trying to manage countries that are close to unmanageable. They're under great pressures that include the need to appease their left wings. That means being friendly with Cuba and looking to Castro for some help."

"We shouldn't get upset when they speak to their own people's frustration and discontent by dealing with Cuba. We should be giving them a lot of understanding and support instead of taking Cold War postures that force them to make them-or-us choices."

Mr. Young made a similar point about the decision to sell arms to Morocco, which is engaged in a struggle in the western Sahara against Polisario Front guerrillas who want the area to be an independent Arab state. The guerrillas are backed by Algeria, and Mr. Young contended that the U.S. decision will only serve to polarize tensions in the region.

He implied that the decision resulted from the influence of Carter's national security affairs adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, and State Department Middle East experts seeking to appease Saudi Arabia, a backer of King Hassan's conservative government.

'Simplistic View'

These groups, Mr. Young said, take the "simplistic view that Algeria is a radical state with a bias toward the Soviets and Morocco is a conservative state on our side. The real truth is a lot more complicated."

"Algeria," not noted, "is our major trading partner in the area, one that does almost $4 billion worth of business with us a year. We're not going to do U.S. industry or U.S. interests any favors by alienating the Algerians.

"And," he added, we're not doing Morocco any favors by trying to create an illusion of strength with guns that won't even get there for two years. If King Hassan is in trouble, the threat comes not from the people in the western Sahara but from the unfulfilled aspirations of his own people, and he'd be far better served by $100 million spent on internal development than on guns."

It is especially important for the Carter administration to understand these things, Mr. Young said, because Sen. Kennedy is a liberal who could take away much of Mr. Carter's support if the president moves too far right in his foreign policy.

"I'll be with Carter," he said, "but I also expect to be with the Democratic Party next November, and I'll be perfectly willing to support Ted Kennedy if he wins the nomination and if he remains true to his liberal principles.

". . . I support Jimmy Carter because, even though I disagree with him about some things, I think he's smart enough and honest enough to do what's good for the country. If that changes, then I'll change," he said. "But I don't think it will."

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Clean Swiss Process Works While Others Fail

Trash-to-Energy Plant a Success in U.S.

By Robert Blair Kaiser

HAMPTON, N.H. (NYT) — "You see that rise of land over there?" the guide shouts, turning around in the cockpit of the sleek Italian helicopter and pointing to a rise in the terrain. "It's a landfill in Amesbury. They dump garbage there, and the people are angry because, they say, the fill is contaminating the ground water supplies and making a mess out of the Merrimack River."

The guide is Michael Dingman, the chopper is his, and it is speeding along at 1,500 feet over an incredibly beautiful pattern of golden autumn foliage and blue streams and ponds along the Massachusetts-New Hampshire border. But there is a gleam in the eye of Mr. Dingman when he speaks of Amesbury's anger, because he has a way to eliminate it and make himself an ecological hero. A rich hero.

Amesbury, he says, can send its garbage trucks 35 miles to his Refuse Energy Systems Co. in Saugus, north of Boston. He will take it off their hands for $14.82 a ton, a price 13 other communities north of Boston are already paying. Moreover, without using any other fuel, he will turn the garbage into steam and sell it to the General Electric Co. for its jet engine plant just 3,000 feet away, where some steam will be used for heat and most to generate electricity.

Model Plant

Resco, a joint venture of Wheelabrator-Frye Inc., based here, and the Matteo Construction Co. of Boston, is the United State's first successful garbage-to-energy operation, turning a profit and operating without government help. As such, it may prove to be a model for municipalities across the nation that are increasingly eager to dispose of their waste without fouling the earth and water.

Louis Block, facilities manager at the General Electric plant, put the equation simply, saying: "Rubbish is far more reliable than oil. Why bury it?"

Other attempts at trash-to-power operations have failed elsewhere, including St. Louis, where officials spent $11 million of public funds before scrapping their plans as unworkable. In Hempstead, N.Y., a plant built to produce one-fifth of the town's electricity out of garbage has been spreading nauseating gases over neighborhoods and exposing workers to unsafe levels of dust and germs in its first year, according to residents and federal officials.

Mr. Dingman, 48, is president of Wheelabrator-Frye, a company listed by Fortune magazine as being among the top 500 U.S. industrial companies in terms of sales. The company will gross close to $1 billion this year on a product line that includes inks, chemicals and carbon papers, as well as energy and environmental protection technology.

The latter expertise is behind the Resco plant, a $50-million facility that burns 1,450 tons of garbage a day, seven days a week — the daily equivalent of 67,000 gallons of foreign oil. Since the plant opened in October, 1975, on the site of a garbage dump the authorities had closed, Resco has created more than 6.8 billion pounds of the purest form of energy: steam.

Swiss License

"It isn't a very complicated idea, really," Mr. Dingman said. "They've been doing this for years in Europe. We licensed the process from Von Roll Ltd. in Zurich, Switzerland, 'Americanized' it and made it work here."

"Americanizing" meant learning what pressures and temperatures were necessary to incinerate the three million pounds of stuff the plant receives each day from 13 communities and 65 private handlers, and how to filter the byproducts of combustion.

"Garbage is different here than it is in Bern, Switzerland," Mr. Dingman said. "We get refrigerators here, old railroad track, the other day we got a half of a VW."

Everything Burns

Trucks back into the plant, unload their refuse and are off in seven minutes. Then, without any sorting, a giant crane scoops up the trash, 2½ tons at a pass, and drops it into a conveyor that feeds it into one of two giant furnaces. At a temperature of 1650 degrees Fahrenheit (899 Celsius), and under controlled pressures, almost everything burns.

The heat fires boilers that produce the steam, which goes to the GE plant across the Saugus River in Lynn, Mass. Magnets remove scrap iron from the ash, and the ash itself is to be used for highway resurfacing.

There is hardly any smell inside the plant, and none outside — a "negative pressure system," something not unlike a vacuum cleaner, sucks in outside air from the area where the garbage is dumped. There were community complaints, in the beginning, about an ash-flaking problem, but Joseph Tabbi, health agent for the Saugus Board of Health, said that there had been only three in the last 12 months, and that the plant had complied with federal standards.

John Kehoe Jr., vice president and general manager of Wheelabrator-Frye's Energy Systems Division, said he had approached "every major city in the country" in hopes of reproducing the Resco success story. "If we can do it here," Dingman said, "we can do it anywhere. It would take 15 Resco-sized plants to handle New York City's garbage, but we could do it."

A Correction

The International Herald Tribune incorrectly reported the party of Mayor Lewis Murphy of Tucson, Ariz., in a story on U.S. elections that appeared Nov. 8. Mr. Murphy, who was identified as a Democrat, is a Republican.

Insurance Firm Sues TV Network In U.S. for Libel

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (AP) — A firm specializing in cancer insurance filed a $275-million libel suit against the ABC television network yesterday, basing its complaint on a televised series on insurance frauds.

The American Family Life Assurance Co. of Columbus, Ga., charged in a suit filed in State Supreme Court that a three-part "Closeup" series aired on "World News Tonight" on Nov. 27-29, 1978, libeled and slandered the company.

John Amos, chairman of American Family, said the company "will take appropriate action to protect the integrity, good name and reputation of our company and the equity of our policies in force from being further maligned."

Calls to ABC in New York and Washington failed to obtain a comment on the suit.

American Family described itself as the largest carrier of supplemental cancer insurance in the world. It said its policies are sold in every state except New York, New Jersey and Connecticut.

6 Children Die in Fire

CANTON, Miss., Nov. 8 (AP) — A fire raced through a wood-frame house here last night, killing six children, who were trapped inside when the dwelling collapsed, authorities said today.

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White House Memo Says Kennedy Bid Unjustified

By Steven R. Weisman

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (NYT) — A two-page memorandum has been circulating privately at the White House suggesting ways for senior officials to promote President Carter. It contains an assertion that Sen. Edward Kennedy has had "difficulty in developing a rationale for his candidacy."

The memorandum suggests that officials tell their listeners that, although there are "no overriding differences" between Mr. Carter and Sen. Kennedy, the senator advocates "a smaller defense posture" and has been "more willing to create large new programs than work to improve existing programs."

White House officials say that the memorandum is a product of a series of strategy sessions among Mr. Carter's political advisers. Many of his aides have said they are constrained to avoid attacking Sen. Kennedy by name because of a need to appear nonpolitical, although many administration officials criticize the Massachusetts Democrat in private.

The memorandum thus offers an unusual glimpse of the political thinking among the senior White House staff, and in particular the evolving approach to Sen. Kennedy, who announced his presidential candidacy yesterday in Boston. Designed for use by White House officials speaking to constituents or news reporters, it was distributed to a limited number of officials in the last few days to coincide with Sen. Kennedy's announcement.

'Talking Points'

Its points were not reflected in the official response yesterday to Sen. Kennedy's announcement. When asked to respond to the senator's accusations that the Carter administration is lacking in leadership, Jody Powell, the president's press secretary, said simply that he hoped there would be "the closest possible scrutiny" of Sen. Kennedy's and Mr. Carter's records in office.

By contrast, the internal memorandum, which is entitled simply "Talking Points," charges that Sen. Kennedy "will be trying to change his positions — to move to the center, where the president already is."

"The Kennedy challenge," it adds, "is not one we sought — or one which we think can be justified, either on the basis of our record or the magnitude of Kennedy's disagreement with us. Indeed, you have probably noticed his difficulty in developing a rationale for his candidacy. He has had a hard time giving a consistent and responsible reason for challenging an incumbent president of his party — a president he has supported and with whom he has had no overriding differences."

Addressing itself to the leadership issue that Sen. Kennedy has raised, the memorandum says Mr. Carter has provided "the kind of leadership that tells the people the truth, has the nerve to face up to our challenges, and the determination and resolve to follow through on tough, but necessary policies." It adds in the next paragraph that Mr. Carter "has told people the truth," and these words are underlined.

The emphasis on "telling the truth" is reminiscent of Mr. Carter's 1976 campaign theme of not lying to the public, and of criticism that Sen. Kennedy was evasive regarding the Chappaquiddick incident. The memorandum makes no explicit reference to Chappaquiddick.

Abductors Free U.S. Executives In San Salvador

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 8 — Two U.S. executives who were kidnapped by leftist guerrillas in El Salvador 47 days ago have been freed and are enroute home, the Los Angeles Times reported yesterday.

The Times reported that a spokesman for Beckman Instruments said Dennis McDonald of Whittier, near Los Angeles, and Fausto Bucheli of Puerto Rico were released unharmed yesterday outside a San Salvador supermarket and telephoned their relatives immediately — with money "loaned" to them by their kidnapers.

Mr. McDonald, director of a Beckman subsidiary in El Salvador, and Bucheli, an engineer from Beckman's California headquarters on a business visit to the subsidiary, were abducted Sept. 21 on a highway outside the capital. A bodyguard was killed in the ambush.

A group calling itself the Revolutionary Party of Central American Workers claimed responsibility for the kidnaping and demanded that Beckman Instruments pay for publication of its anti-government manifesto in newspapers in the United States, Latin America and Europe as a condition of the hostages' release.

The company agreed to pay for the manifesto, which denounced President Carlos Humberto Romero, who was ousted from office Oct. 15, and U.S. "exploiters." Unconfirmed reports also indicated that the kidnappers had demanded a $10-million ransom.

Flood to Leave House Jan. 31, Cites Ill Health

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (AP) — Rep. Daniel Flood, D-Pa., the 16-term congressman who faces retrial on federal criminal charges, announced yesterday that he will resign from the House of Representatives on Jan. 31 for health reasons.

"I find that my declining health no longer permits me to discharge my responsibilities to the full extent to which my constituents are entitled," the 75-year-old congressman said in a statement delivered to reporters by his aides.

"The reason for the effective date of my resignation is to allow for an early process for the election procedures in Pennsylvania and for the arrangement of matters pending in my office," the statement said.

The announcement gave no indication that Rep. Flood's pending retrial on bribery and conspiracy charges had anything to do with the resignation. The trial, set for Dec. 3, was postponed twice this year because Rep. Flood underwent an eye operation and had various other ailments.

Today, a federal judge again postponed the trial of Rep. Flood to allow the congressman time to undergo psychological tests and withdrawal from medication.

Argentine Aide Said To Escape Gunmen

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 8 (AP) — At least 50 bullets hit a car in which Argentina's treasury secretary, Juan Alemann, was riding yesterday, but the official escaped unharmed, two news agencies reported.

Mr. Alemann's driver and a bodyguard were wounded, the agencies said, adding that the gunmen were not identified.

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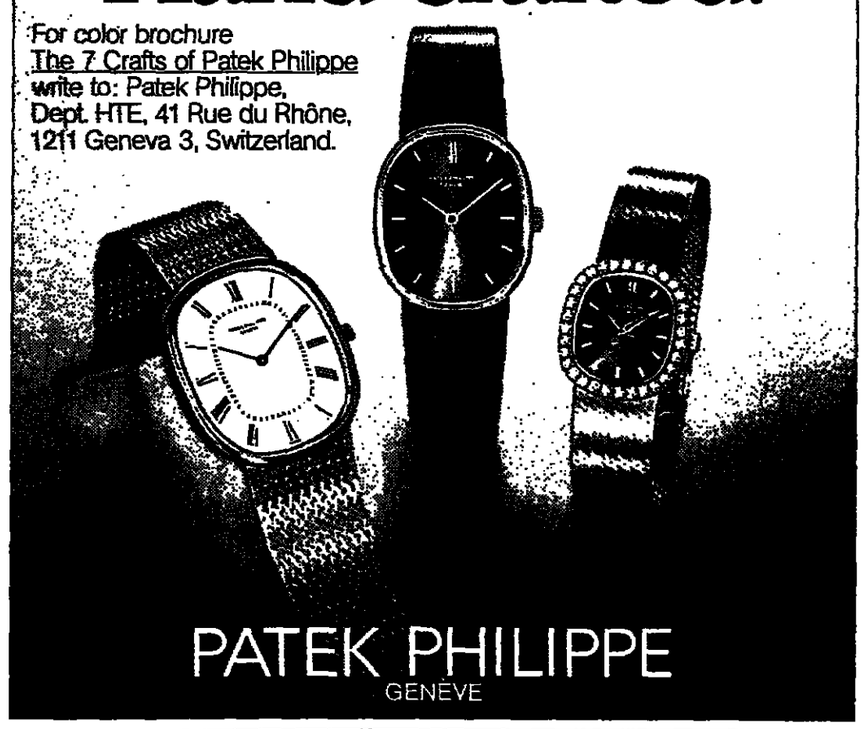
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Congressional Deadline Near

1,700 Plants, 100 Animals May Lose U.S. Protection

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (NYT) — To the dismay and anger of environmentalists, about 1,700 plants and 100 animals may be dropped from consideration for protection on the endangered species list because a deadline that Congress set a year ago for Interior Department action is about to pass.

Department officials say that, under last year's amendments to the Endangered Species Act, they have no choice other than to delete plants and animals that were proposed for protection two years or more before enactment of the amendments.

But environmentalists, warning that many of these species may now face extinction, charge that bureaucratic slowness and ineptitude are the reasons that the plants and animals may lose any chance of protection.

[President Carter and Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus yesterday discussed the impending deadline with leaders of 14 environmental groups, United Press International reported.

[One participant of the meeting said that the president had urged Mr. Andrus to speed decisions on protection, but an Interior Department spokesman said the issue was only discussed briefly. "The secretary is looking into it in the light of our current funds available," the spokesman said.]

The Endangered Species Act has generated controversy since it was passed in 1973. The most recent political turmoil surrounding the law was the battle over the snail darter, an endangered fish in the Tennessee River, and the Tellico Dam, which would destroy its habitat. The dam project won out.

No Household Names

There are no household names among the plants and animals the Interior Department's Fish and Wildlife Service is planning to drop. The plants include such species as the tiburon mariposa lily and the Florida yew. The animals, except for the black toad, are all invertebrates such as the Madison cave isopod, a kind of freshwater shrimp.

This is the first time that a large group of species proposed for the protected list has been dropped.

Last Nov. 10, President Carter signed the amendments to the act, which required, among other things, that if a species had been proposed for protection and the agency had not acted on it for two years or more, the agency then had one year to place it on the endangered or threatened species list or it would automatically be dropped. That year is up Monday.

Of the nearly 2,000 species that had been proposed for protection, the Endangered Species Office at the Interior Department has got around to listing only 37 in the intervening year. No new species have been proposed for the endangered species list in the year.

The amendments also required the Interior Department to designate a "critical habitat" for each species and to conduct an economic analysis of the proposed measures to protect the species before placing them on the endangered list.

Associated Press

CANTANKEROUS — The Lilliputian-size armor is the single-minded product of Heinz Schuette of Ingolstadt, West Germany. Schuette, 55, has a 40-hour-a-week job as a doorman, but his true vocation is building track vehicles out of discarded tin cans on 1:14 scale. The models, which include every German army vehicle produced since 1932, each have three motors, allowing the tracks to roll, the gun turrets to swivel, and the searchlights to shine. Exact down to the rivets, the work has drawn the attention of the Bavarian army museum.

France Ordered To Defend Ban On British Lamb

BRUSSELS, Nov. 8 (AP) — The European Commission has given France 10 days to defend its restrictions on imports of British lamb, a commission official said yesterday.

If French explanations are judged unsatisfactory, the body will order it to lift its restrictions; if it persists, the matter will be referred to the European Court of Justice.

Although the court cannot impose penalties on states, no member country has tried to defy it.

France is defending its sheep breeders — who cannot compete with British farmers — pending the adoption of a common sheep policy by Common Market agriculture ministers.

Big Education Bill Wins House Passage

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (WP) — The House last night overwhelmingly approved a bill authorizing a 50 percent increase in federal aid to higher education. The $50-billion package, approved 385 to 15, would aid one in every three U.S. college students over the next five years.

If passed largely intact by the Senate, as is expected, the measure would provide students with larger grants and with loans that would pay a greater share of their tuition.

The Carter administration remains opposed to what it calls excessive funding in the bill for the basic grant program for college students. An amendment added during floor debate by Rep. John Buchanan, R-Ala., earlier this week cut that program by $652 million, but administration lobbyists said it is still too high by about $2 billion.

Funding levels are expected to be the main point of contention once the authorization reaches the Senate. Otherwise, little challenge is expected to this bill, which in earlier years produced big battles in Congress.

The House measure provides a streamlined administrative structure for student loans and grants, offering more flexible terms and easier access than in the past. But loan collection procedures would be tightened in recognition of the continuing controversy over student-loan defaults.

Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Patricia Roberts Harris said the basic grant program funding level presents "serious concerns" at what the Congressional Budget Office estimated was $5.4 billion for fiscal 1981.

Author Is Indicted In 'Buzzing' of UN

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (UPI) — An author who "buzzed" the United Nations building in a small plane last month was indicted yesterday by a federal grand jury in Manhattan on charges of attempted extortion.

Robert Baudin, 61, said he flew close to the UN building and the offices of the publishing company Harcourt Brace Jovanovich to vent his anger at the editing of his recently published autobiography, "Confessions of a Promiscuous Counterfeiter."

New Delhi, Dacca Play Down Clash At Joint Border

NEW DELHI, Nov. 8 (NYT) — The leaders of India and Bangladesh yesterday dimissed as a minor fracas the incidents on the eastern Indian border in which police on both sides are reported to be firing at each other.

Prime Minister Charan Singh said in Poona that he did not foresee greater trouble on the border. He said that Bangladesh was not militarily strong enough to involve itself in "any grave international situation."

Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman, who is on a visit to Sri Lanka, also termed the incident as "only a little exchange of fire" that could not be termed as "border clash as such."

According to Indian reports, Bangladesh troops were firing at Indian farmers to prevent them from harvesting crops on the border at Belonia, in the southern tip of Tripura, and Indian border police had to return the fire.

But the Yield Is Large

'79 French Crop: Quality Is Average

In the last of a three-part series on wine, the IHT assesses this year's crop in France.

By Jon Winroth

PARIS (IHT) — Contrary to the glowing predictions about this year's vintage, French winegrowers generally report only average quality, although the crop will be considerably larger than those of the recent past. But in some areas, such as the Rhone Valley and Burgundy's Cote de Nuits — where the crop was reduced severely by storms — the 1979 vintage is excellent.

WINE 1979

In the Cote de Nuits, a hailstorm in June devastated an estimated 1,000 hectares from Nuits-Saint-Georges to Gevry-Chambertin, resulting in the loss of about 40 percent of the crop. There and in Champagne, prices are expected to rise. Elsewhere there is hope for stable prices with perhaps even a downturn here and there, thanks to the abundant harvest.

The late flowering of the vine inevitably led to late picking, mostly last month, but warm sunny weather in August, September and during the harvest made for healthy grapes. Alcohol content is good — which ought to make for less sugaring, but probably will not — although acidity tends to be a bit low. Quality is irregular, running from average to good in most areas. In general, the 1979 wines should be pleasant and ready to drink early, but will not be for long keeping.

Following is the outlook region by region:

Bordeaux: Medoc — Baron Eric de Rothschild, part-owner and director of Chateau Lafite and other Rothschild properties, says that this year's harvest was 25 percent larger than last year's at Lafite and about 20 percent larger in Bordeaux overall. This permits a certain selectiveness, to reserve the best vats for the Lafite label and downgrade the lesser ones into Carruades de Lafite.

The wine should be pleasant, with finesse and subtlety, well-balanced and smooth but for early consumption (which for Lafite means the mid-1980s). The picking took place during the first three weeks of last month and the grapes were healthy with adequate acidity and good natural alcohol content: 10.5 to 12 degrees according to the variety and parcel.

Bordeaux: Graves — Jean Delmas, the manager of Chateau Haut-Brion, says that the grapes came in good but not exceptional quantity, about 40 hectoliters to the hectare. They have good structure, strong tannin, good color and alcohol. They run from good to very good in quality according to the yield — the less the yield, the more concentrated, hence the better, the wine.

The grapes were very healthy and the picking was done in the first half of last month. The whites were more plentiful than the reds and are very fruity, but neither the reds nor the whites will be as good as the 1978s.

Bordeaux: Pomerol and Saint-Emilion — Christian Moueix of Chateau Petrus reports a slightly better than average yield in Pomerol, 35 to 40 hectoliters to the hectare. After a dry summer the alcohol content is not very high although the grapes ripened rapidly and had good color.

The wines should be "amiable" with more charm if less overall quality than the very good 1978s.

At Saint-Emilion the yield tended to be much higher. Hence the wines are light but pleasant in character. They are unlikely to keep very long.

Burgundy: Cote de Nuits — Jacques Seysses, grower at Morey-Saint-Denis, says that, because of the hail in June, most of the crop is small, as was last year's, with as little as 18 hectoliters to the hectare against 40 where the hail did not strike. This means that a reprieve is unlikely from the rising prices in this part of Burgundy.

The price of grapes sold by growers to shippers was 22 to 24 francs a kilogram at Nuits-Saint-Georges, or twice the price of grapes in Champagne. Because it takes 1.3 kilograms of grapes to make a bottle of wine, that makes about 30 francs a bottle before vinification, barrel-aging, labeling, shipping, taxes and the producer's profit.

But the quality of the grapes is very good, 11 to 12.5 degrees of natural alcohol, with good color and tannin.

Burgundy: Cote de Beaune — There was no hail here and quantity is "fairly abundant," especially in the whites, according to Hubert de Montille, grower at Volnay and Pommard. Quality is good but no more, something between the very good 1972s and the very light 1973s. Acidity is average and alcohol runs about 11 to 11.5 degrees. The wines should be ready to drink rapidly, before the 1978s and 1976s.

The picking was done from the end of September to the middle of last month, with those harvesting late getting riper grapes with a higher degree of alcohol. The white crop was very big, 60 hectoliters to the hectare, against 40 to 45 for the red.

Burgundy: Cote Chalonnaise — Armand Monassier, grower at Rully and Mercurey, reports a very good crop of 45 hectoliters to the hectare with good natural alcohol at about 12 degrees. The crop was very healthy and was picked during the first 10 days of last month. The whites are also very good.

Beaujolais — Pierre Ferraud, shipper at Belleville, expects stable prices with a crop of more than 1 million hectoliters, although this is less than last year. There are still stocks of older wines to be disposed of, and the new Beaujolais will be on the market next Thursday.

The picking was done during the first 10 days of last month. The wines are more variable than last year's, with less aroma, but maturity was good and the alcohol degree high, up to 13 percent by volume. Acidity is light, which should [illegible] for very pleasant new wines. [illegible] they will not keep.

Champagne — According [illegible] Georges Vesselle, grower and [illegible] of the Mumm group's viney[illegible] the crop is very large, 800,000 [illegible] (each of 205 liters) as against 270,000 last year, but not as b[illegible] hoped. The 1.6 million hectolit[illegible] enough to cover sales but [illegible] enough to replace badly dep[illegible] stocks. The price of grapes is up to 11.56 francs a kilogram, higher than last year. Prices thus continue to rise.

Quality is good but perhap[illegible] good enough to make vi[illegible] Champagne. The alcohol degr[illegible] adequate at 9 to 9.5, acidity is [illegible] and there is lots of finesse bu[illegible] much character.

Chateauneuf-du-Pape — Gr[illegible] Paul Coulon says that the sun[illegible] was dry and hot, the weather [illegible] fect during the picking from [illegible] middle of September through [illegible] first week of last month, and [illegible] crop was superb, even better [illegible] last year's outstanding vintage.

The grapes were very ripe [illegible] high natural alcohol of 13 to 1[illegible] grees, good color and a good [illegible] ance between acidity and alco[illegible] The wines are flowery and fr[illegible]

Alsace — This region picked [illegible] than most others, from Oct. 1 [illegible] Oct. 25, according to org[illegible] grower Jean-Pierre Frick of Pfa[illegible] heim. Quantity is good but [illegible] huge. Prices have risen enoug[illegible] slow sales and should at least st[illegible] ize.

Quality is generally good [illegible] healthy grapes but acidity is v[illegible] for all grape varieties and a hi[illegible] alcohol degree had been hoped [illegible] The wines are fruity and arom[illegible] but run the risk of being a bit l[illegible] by. For this reason the malol[illegible] fermentation, which lowers aci[illegible] should be prevented. The w[illegible] should be drunk young.

Loire Valley, Sancerre and P[illegible] ly Fume — Pierre Dezat, grow[illegible] Maimbray, reports very good q[illegible] ty in abundance, 60 hectoliter[illegible] the hectare and more. According [illegible] the yield, alcohol content runs f[illegible] 9.5 to 12 degrees. The wines h[illegible] good acidity, are well balanced [illegible] aromatic. It should be possibl[illegible] build up stocks that had run [illegible] and stabilize prices. About the s[illegible] is true for Pouilly-Fume across [illegible] Loire from Sancerre.

Loire Valley, Chinon — Gr[illegible] Charles Joguet says that wa[illegible] rainy weather in the second wee[illegible] last month brought on some rot [illegible] selection among the bunches sho[illegible] make for a "neat" wine, fruity [illegible] harmonious, smooth and low-acidity. Alcohol is good ex[illegible] where quantity was overabund[illegible]

Loire Valley, Muscadet — [illegible] cording to grower Jean Sauvio[illegible] Vallet, the crop is very good [illegible] large. A sunny summer made [illegible] good quality. The wines are typi[illegible] dry but not acidic, clean and ful[illegible] finesse. They are light "wines [illegible] thirst," aromatic and with an a[illegible] hol content of 11.5 to 12 degrees [illegible] ter sugaring. But the quality and [illegible] quantity justify making *vins [illegible] meurs*, available as of next Th[illegible] day, which was last done in 1976.

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India (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Indonesia (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Iran (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Iraq (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Iceland (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Ireland	£St.	39.00	19.50	10.50
Israel (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Italy	Lire	91,200.00	45,600.00	25,000.00
Japan (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Khmer Rep. (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Korea (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Kuwait (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Lebanon (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Libya (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Luxembourg	L.Fr.	4,050.00	2,025.00	1,125.00
Malagasy (air)	$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Malta (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Malaysia (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Mexico (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Morocco (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Nepal (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Netherlands	Fl.	300.00	150.00	82.00
New Zealand (air)	$	292.00	146.00	81.00
Norway (air)	N.Kr	578.00	289.00	161.00
Pakistan (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Philippines (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Poland (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Polynesia French (air)	$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Portugal (air)	Esc.	5,000.00	2,500.00	1,350.00
Romania (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Saudi Arabia (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Singapore (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
South America (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Spain (air)	Ptas.	8,800.00	4,400.00	2,420.00
Sri Lanka (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Sweden (air)	S.Kr.	520.00	260.00	145.00
Switzerland	S.Fr.	300.00	150.00	82.00
Thailand (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Tunisia (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Turkey (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
United Arab Emirates (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
U.S.S.R. (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
U.S.A. (air)	$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Vietnam (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Yugoslavia (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Zaire (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Other Eur. Countr. (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50

SENIOR EXECUTIVE JOB GUIDE

Published at the end of the week, this is a compilation of senior level job opportunities from selected publications. Senior level jobs published by the International Herald Tribune through Tuesday automatically appear in this feature.
To place an advertisement in "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed in classified section).
Any questions or comments concerning this feature can be directed to Juanita Cuspari in the Paris office.

JOB TITLE	SALARY	EMPLOYER	JOB LOCAT.	SOME OF THE QUALIFICATIONS	CANDIDATES SHOULD MAKE CONTACT WITH	ADVT. Source
SALES DIRECTOR For East	Excellent	American Hoist & Derrick Co. (construction equip. products).	Minneapolis/ St. Paul area	Results oriented prof.; sales mngt. capabilities in capital const. equip. ind.; Eng. + Chinese &/or Japanese.	Phil Hanks, American Hoist & Derrick Co., 63 S. Robert Street, St. Paul, Minnesota 55107, U.S.A.	I.H.T. 25-10-79
MANAGER MANUFACTURING ENGINEERING		CBS (music business).	Paris	35-40; degree in engineering; 5 yrs. relevant exp.; F.E.E. ind.; Eng., Fr., + Ger., Dutch or Span.	D.A. Yarrill, MSI International, 73 Bd. Haussmann, 75008 Paris. Tel.: (01) 266 04 03.	I.H.T. 25-10-79
ASSISTANT DIVISION COUNSEL	Good	Vicks Europe/Africa (pharmaceuticals & toiletries).	Paris	About 5 yrs. exp. in private law practice & corp. legal work; cons. package goods or pharmaceutical exp.	VP Personnel, Vick International, 16 rue Jean Giraudoux, 75116 Paris.	I.H.T. 25-10-79
ABU DHABI RESIDENT	Good	Products for petroleum, petrochemical & gas industries.	Abu Dhabi	Fr., Eng.; several yrs exp. in high level sales negotiations in the Middle East.	Box B 1444, International Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.	I.H.T. 25-10-79
MEXICO RESIDENT	Good	Products for petroleum, petrochemical & gas industries.	Mexico	Fr., Span. + Eng.; 30-35; familiar with int'l trade in industrial products prof. in Latin America.	Box B 1444, International Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.	I.H.T. 25-10-79
INTERNATIONAL SALES DIRECTOR	£30,000	Steam Generators.	Dusseldorf, Germany	Considerable exp. in the dsplt. of int'l proc. & the negotiations of contracts (steam generation plant).	D.B. de Bakker, ref. 88283, Knight Wheatstone Ltd., 217 Wellington Road South, Stockport, SK2 6LT, Cheshire.	Financial Times 25-10-79
EUROPEAN FINANCIAL CONTROLLER	to £28,000 + car	Int'l Co. (construction material & quarrying activities).	London	35-45; senior acctg. qual. & prof. a degree in Economics or Commerce; min. 5 yrs exp. sr. fin. post.	Ref. AAGG/7980, PA Personnel Services, 60a Knightsbridge, London SW1X 7LE, Tel.: 01-235 6060. Tx. 27874.	Financial Times 25-10-79
FOREIGN EXCHANGE DEALER	Commensurate with ability.	Major U.S. multinational bank.	Madrid	Eng., Span.; min. 5 yrs exp. of which the last 2 at least as a senior member of the FX trading & treasury oper.	Mr. Pantoja, Banco Ibe Madrid, 70-10, Madrid 8.	I.H.T. 27-10-79
SALES PROMOTION		British Cross Hire organization.		Entrepreneurial salesman; proven sales record; good command of modern languages.	Ref. A/1013, PA Management Consultants B.V., 184 Keizersgracht, 1016 DW Amsterdam. Tel.: 020-236082.	I.H.T. 27-10-79
PRESIDENT-DIRECTEUR GENERAL		Important int'l industrial products firm.	Near Paris	35-45; French nat.; Fr., Eng.; prof. engineering degree; success. track record in mktg. & gen. mngt.	Dunlar Associates, Int. Management Consultants, 7 Ave. Riving, CH-1260 Geneva.	I.H.T. 27-10-79
DIRECTEUR du MARKETING France & Int'l		Groupe Pierre Fabre (Boiron, Ducrot, Grand Public)	Castres France	Form. sup. (H.E.C., E.S.S.E. ou similaire); Fr., Ang., Esp.; bonne exp. internationale.	Ref. 105, Mr. C. Pack, Groupe Pierre Fabre, B.P. 222, 81106 Castres Cedex, France.	L'Express 27-10-79
AGRO-CHEMICAL (sales) MANAGER		Cyanamid (a leader in the agro-chemical industry).	Brussels	Several yrs of field level commercial & tech. exp. European agro-chemical ind.; Eng. & Flem. or Dutch & Fr.	B.P. Nish, American Cyanamid Co., Berdan Avenue, Wayne, New Jersey 07470, U.S.A.	I.H.T. 30-10-79
DIRECTEUR ADMINISTRATIF et FINANCIER	F.F.100,000 +	Kimi, France.	Rouen, France	Min. 33 ans; Fr., Angl.; exp. audit interne; min. 4 ans dans société industrielle internationale.	Ref. 01010 HT, Herward Relief Consultants, 1, rue Boulen 75283 Paris Cedex 06.	I.H.T. 30-10-79
MANAGER FINANCE & ADMINISTRATION		Prisma (spécialiste de l'enseignement conversationnel).	Paris area	Form. sup. comptable et gestion; 5 à 6 ans exp. fonctions similaires; si pos. const. utilisateurs U.S.; Fr., Ang.	Ref. H740, Prisma Informatique, 33 rue Fouquet Forest, 92150 Suresnes, France.	Le Monde 31-10-79
SITE MECHANICAL ENGINEERS	up to £20,000	Major electrical generating plants.		Qual. mechanical engineers with exp. in power plant construction & commissioning.	Ref. 0000, F. Gross, HSL, 9 Sigmastrasse, 8000 Zurich, Tel.: 010.41.1.32.20.52.	Daily Telegraph 31-10-79
DIRECTOR OF INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT	to mid $30's	Consumer & industrial hardware markets domestically.	Cleveland U.S.A.	Eng. Int'l mktg. of hard goods; understd. of foreign exchange oper.; Eng., Span.; 20% int'l travel.	Robert Hastings, Sullis Associates, 2123 Oliver Bldg., Pittsburgh, PA 15222, U.S.A.	Wall Street Journal 30-10-79
COMPENSATION PROFESSIONALS Middle East		Hartmann.	Middle East	Int'l compensation exp. in job evaluation, salary surveys, salary structure dsplt., etc.; BS or MA req.	Int'l Employment Office, Hartmann, 3001 West Broadway-1225/AI, Minneapolis, CA 55416, U.S.A.	Wall Street Journal 30-10-79

ayed in Background

Yvonne de Gaulle Dies; Widow of French Leader

ARIS, Nov. 8 (AP) — Yvonne Gaulle, 79, widow of the French er, died at Val de Grace mili- Hospital here today, on the eve e ninth anniversary of her hus- d's death, the Institut Charles Gaulle said.

amily sources said that, accord- to her wishes, her body would aken directly to Colombey-les- x-Eglises, site of the de Gaulle ily home. Funeral services will held there, and Mrs. de Gaulle l be buried in the village church etery alongside her husband, sources said.

he stayed in the background ing her eleven years as France's t lady after the general returned power in 1958. Twice the couple escaped assassination attempts together.

Mrs. de Gaulle was popularly known as "Tante Yvonne" (Aunt Yvonne), a sobriquet that was not necessarily affectionate. For many, the irreverent nickname pointed to a shadowy, strong-willed figure out of step with her times. Despite the general's dominant personality, she was often credited with influencing him in matters of public morals. Yet the widespread belief that she could make or break a minister or presidential aide appalled her.

Deliberately or not, she helped put a stamp of her provincial, conservative and deeply Roman Catholic outlook on some de Gaulle policies. The general himself had a conservative background, and was thus akin to her attitudes. "Aunt Yvonne" may have been wrongly blamed for some of the government's puritanism, but she was blamed, particularly by the left, by students and intellectuals, and by the satirical weekly Le Canard Enchaine.

When a high official was dropped from de Gaulle's entourage because *he had divorced, when a film was* banned because it alluded to a nun's sexual urge, when the government flatly rejected demands for relaxing bans on abortion and birth control devices, fingers pointed to Mrs. de Gaulle's presumed influence on her husband.

She said that a president's wife had no place in public affairs other than to manage the home for her husband and entertain the guests. She never made speeches, gave interviews or replied to criticism. When she accompanied de Gaulle on official business, she kept out of sight as much as possible.

Only once did she represent her husband in public — at a requiem Mass for President John Kennedy at Notre Dame Cathedral in Paris, *because de Gaulle was attending* the funeral in Washington.

Yvonne de Gaulle was always a *woman of simple, even frugal*

Yvonne de Gaulle

tastes. She much preferred her cosy country home in Colombey-les-Deux-Eglises to the ornate and drafty Elysee Palace, official residence of French presidents.

When de Gaulle swept back to power, she agreed to move to Paris only after he promised they would spend a weekend a month in Colombey. He kept his promise, and she could be seen on those weekends shopping at the village grocery, discreetly trailed by security men.

The trips became *so regular* that in 1961, rightists opposed to independence in Algeria planted a remote-controlled bomb beside the road to Colombey, and detonated it as the de Gaulles passed. It exploded fractions of a second late, and the couple escaped injury. A year later, they had another narrow escape in a spectacular machine-gun assassination attempt on the outskirts of Paris.

Yvonne Vendroux was born in 1900 into an industrial family in Calais. She married in 1921 and spent the war years in London with her husband. She leaves a son, Vice Admiral Philippe de Gaulle, and a *daughter, Elisabeth de Boissieu nee* de Gaulle, and four grandchildren. Another daughter, Anne, died in 1946.

The institute said Mrs. de Gaulle died at 1:30 a.m. She had undergone two operations this year for an unspecified illness.

ussia to Help U.S. Hunt Nazi 'Var Criminals

ASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (UPI) The Soviet Union has agreed to vide the United States with evi- ce against suspected Nazi war minals hiding in the United es, Attorney General Benjamin iletti says.

Mr. Civiletti announced the de- opment in a speech yesterday to B'nai B'rith group, where he ged a vigorous effort to track n Nazi collaborators. He said t more than 20 cases were under estigation.

Mr. Civiletti said he extracted a mitment for cooperation from airman Lev Smirnov of the Sovi- Supreme Court in an Oct. 11 eting in Washington.

"Never before have we received h a clear and general expression support from the country in ich so much of the evidence can found," Mr. Civiletti said.

He said that the Justice Depart- nt's new Office of Special Inves- tions "will not flag in its efforts effect arrests and deportations."

A Factor in 1980 Elections

West German Environmentalists Form a Party

By John Vinocur

BONN, Nov. 8 (NYT) — Environmentalist groups encouraged by recent local successes have set up machinery for a national political party whose probable entry into the 1980 general election is regarded as a significant factor in determining the next West German government.

Delegates at a convention at Offenbach, near Frankfurt, decided last weekend to hold a founding congress Jan. 13 for the party, to be called simply the Greens, with the aim of participating in the election in the fall.

The decision follows the success of an environmentalist party in the state election in Bremen last month, which brought environmentalists into a West German legislature for the first time, and comes after spectacular showings in local elections last week in Baden-Wurttemberg, where environmentalists won seats in six of the seven races they entered. The move is a matter of serious concern for the mainstream political parties but particularly for the governing coalition led by the Social Democrats.

Willy Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party, has said that the presence of the environmentalists could permit Franz Josef Strauss, the Christian Democratic candidate for chancellor, to defeat Chancellor Helmut Schmidt with fewer votes than the opposition received in 1976.

"Green" voters seem to come predominantly from middle-class intellectual constituencies, which usually vote for the Social Democrats or for their coalition partners, the Free Democrats; the Christian Democrats also lost seats to the environmentalists in Bremen.

In the 1976 national election the Christian Democrats polled the largest vote of any party nationwide, but the Social Democrats, with 42.6 percent of the vote, and the Free Democrats, with 7.9 percent, combined to gain a 10-seat margin in the lower house of parliament. If the Greens win 3 percent next year, according to the reckoning of some politicians, the balance of power will tip in favor of the opposition.

At the meeting the group showed itself to be more than a simple environmentalist or anti-nuclear lobby; it appears to be an extensive protest action that would attempt to attract followers from the pool of voters who find the established parties short on idealism and essentially concerned with protecting their own interests.

The environmentalists said that their program made them natural allies of movements for the Third World, women, peace, human rights, workers and Christians. They said they were against violence, in favor of community-level democracy and against the established parties.

The vagueness of the environmentalist program, apart from its clear anti-nuclear stance, was emphasized when one of the leaders, Herbert Gruhl, a former Christian Democratic official, said that the party "stands neither to the left nor he right but out front." Nonetheless, there was a clear leftist tone to the convention. It was addressed by Rudolf Bahro, the Marxist theoretician expelled last month from East Germany, who said, "We are perhaps experiencing today the start of a politically and culturally important mass movement." A motion that would have excluded cooperation by a national environmentalist party with the West German Communist Party or other leftist groups was defeated, 348-311.

Rudi Dutschke, the leader of the West German student movement in 1968, was at the meeting and has played a prominent role in environmentalist campaigning, but the *movement has no clearly leading* personality.

Assessing the environmentalists' role in national politics, Gunter Verheugen, national director of the Free Democratic Party, said, "They narrow down the change-over voters the coalition can reach."

The ecological concerns of the Greens are only a part of their significance, Mr. Verheugen said, adding, "They are a symptom of something deeper, a more far-reaching criticism of the political situation."

The Social Democratic-Free Democratic coalition was expected to attack the group by saying that a vote *for it was a vote for Mr. Strauss.* The Christian Democratic candidate has described the environmentalists as the fourth West German party that he feels is needed to change the balance of power.

IRA Suspect Cleared in U.S.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8 (UPI) — U.S. Attorney Peter Vaira said yesterday that alleged Irish Republican Army bomb specialist Michael O'Rourke was no longer a possible suspect in the August murder of Earl Mountbatten.

"The information that we received earlier from sources making him a possible suspect proved to be incorrect," Mr. Vaira said. But Mr. O'Rourke, 27, is still wanted for questioning in the 1975 slaying of the British ambassador to Ireland, Christopher Ewart-Biggs.

Mr. Vaira said last week that Mr. O'Rourke was a "possible" suspect *in the killing of Lord Mountbatten,* for which the IRA has claimed responsibility. But in a federal court deportation hearing yesterday, Mr. O'Rourke testified that he has been living alone in a northeast Philadelphia apartment since July.

Cambodia 'Leader' Disliked by All Sides

By Keyes Beech

BANGKOK, Nov. 8 — Heng Samrin, 45, the slight, baldish, former jungle fighter who heads the Cambodian regime installed by Vietnam, has the least enviable job of any Southeast Asian leader.

Despised by a majority of his countrymen as a traitor for selling out to the Vietnamese, according to refugee accounts, he is held in equally low regard by his Vietnamese masters, according to the few Westerners who have had a glimpse of him.

"He got the job because the Vietnamese couldn't find anybody else to take it," a Western diplomat said.

The field was limited because nearly everybody else with any leadership qualifications had fled the country or been liquidated by former Premier Pol Pot, whose Khmer Rouge guerrillas are at war against the Vietnamese invaders.

Regarded as a front man for Hanoi, Heng Samrin is so cautious — or under such rigid control — that he often writes out the answers to questions submitted by foreigners. There is some doubt that the answers are his.

Almost no one outside Cambodia had ever heard of Heng Samrin until the Vietnamese installed him as head of government Jan. 7 after Vietnamese troops invaded Cambodia and drove Pol Pot out of Phnom Penh.

A onetime division commander in Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge army during the war against the U.S.-backed Lon Nol regime from 1970 until 1975, Heng Samrin apparently fled to Vietnam for safety after an abortive coup attempt against Pol Pot in November, 1977.

Heng Samrin's official biography states that he came from "a large family of poor peasants who took part in the revolution" led by the Indochinese Communist Party against the French. He was subsequently commander and political commissar of Pol Pot's 4th Infantry Division.

Heng Samrin not only is head of the Cambodian National United Front for National Salvation, the regime's political arm, but he also leads the People's Revolutionary Council, the administrative apparatus.

Cambodia specialists say the Vietnamese have deliberately kept the shape of the government fuzzy, presumably because they want to keep their options open and reserve the right to replace Heng Samrin and others if they do not perform satisfactorily.

© Los Angeles Times

Italians Arrested With 2 Bazookas

ORTONA, Italy, Nov. 8 (AP) — Daniele Pifano, leader of Autonomy, a radical leftist organization, was arrested along with two comrades last night after police found two bazookas in their car, authorities said today.

Arrested with Mr. Pifano were Luciano Nieri and Giorgio Baumhartner. All three are employees of Rome's university clinic.

Meanwhile, police said that Red Brigades members in Turin seized and held briefly an expert involved in an investigation of the reputed theoretician of Italian terrorism, Toni Negri. Two youths subdued Roberto Piazza, 61, in his office and took away documents and reports about the Negri case.

U.K. Reneged on TV Channel Promise

Nationalists Fight For Welsh Language

By R.W. Apple Jr.

ETTWS-Y-COED, Wales YT) — It has been a bad year for Welsh Nationalist Party, Plaid mru. A proposal for devolution, *limited home rule, was humiliat-* ly defeated in a referendum, and he general election the party lost of its three seats in the House Commons as its share of the vote ped from 11.5 percent to 7.6.

But it would be a mistake to as- me that nationalist sentiments are ing. Though they may be con- ed to a relatively small minority, s a passionate minority, especial- here in northwestern Wales, in mountainous county of ynedd, where the autumn hill- es are ablaze with color.

Walk into a pub in this cross- ds village, into a shop in Pen- ndendraeth, into the castle at arnarvon, and you hear employ- and customers talking animat- ly in Welsh. A visitor found few ger for independence from Eng- d, but all were determined that ir language should survive and me seemed willing to break the w to help insure that it does.

The language issue has been ought to the fore by the decision Prime Minister Margaret Thatch- s government to renege on a com- tment in the Conservative elec- n manifesto that the new fourth levision channel here would be ed for Welsh-language broad- sts. Once in office the Tories de- ded that like the three existing annels, the new one should oadcast mainly in English.

"I speak Welsh at home and at work," said a ruddy-faced plumber over *his pint of ale in Bettws-y-* Coed (the name means "sanctuary in the woods"). "I'm damned if I see why I can't watch television in my own language in my own country."

A seemingly meek clerk in Pen*rhyndeudraeth said,* "The English never give us anything, so we'll have to fight them for it."

William Whitelaw, the home secretary in London, who is responsible for broadcasting policy, has explained the government's action by saying that the English-speaking majority should not be deprived of all access to the fourth channel. Despite intensive Welsh-language courses in the schools, and some Welsh-language television broadcasting, fewer than a fifth of the 2.7 million people of the principality speak Welsh *and only 10 percent* use it as their primary language.

So deeply has the debate stirred many Welsh speakers that Plaid Cymru launched a campaign of civil disobedience, a grave and unusual step for a recognized British political party, at its annual conference in Llandudno last week. The party urged its members to refuse to pay television license fees, which are used to finance the British Broadcasting Corp.; failure to pay constitutes a crime. An equivalent *amount will be placed in a special* fund set up by the party, to be turned over to the BBC if a Welsh-language channel is established.

Dafydd Ellis Thomas, the Plaid Cymru member of Parliament for Merioneth, said that "parliamentary constitutional procedures" would no longer suffice. "Broadcasting is the medium which decides what sort of public opinion is created," he declared. "That is why we need a Welsh service manned by Welsh-speaking Welshmen with correct political attitudes."

Gwynfor Evans, who has led Plaid Cymru for 35 years, said that its electoral reverses had convinced the Tories that they need not worry about "the ebb of the language." The referendum result in particular, he said, "persuaded them that they could kick Wales around like an old tin can." He added, "A thousand Welsh men and women suffering imprisonment for this cause could not fail to create an impression far outside Britain, and the government would then have to take notice."

Government officials said they doubted that the civil disobedience campaign would catch on — a view shared privately by some Plaid Cymru supporters — but promised to monitor license renewals in Wales with special care.

Meanwhile, the militant Welsh Language Society has stepped up its campaign of direct action against *broadcast facilities as a result of the* government's change of heart. In the last month protesters have burst into a BBC radio studio in Bangor, interrupting a current-affairs program; they broke into a BBC television transmitter at Pencarreg, cutting off the power and blacking out service to 250,000 homes, and they occupied the Independent Television Authority's London office for six hours.

Giscard Wins Medal For Aid to Refugees

GENEVA, Nov. 8 (NYT) — Poul Hartling, UN high commissioner for refugees, today announced the award of the Nansen Medal for outstanding contributions to refugee assistance to French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

As chairman of the international committee that makes the annual award, Mr. Hartling said the choice of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was meant to honor the French nation as a "champion of human rights" that has "welcomed millions of uprooted persons." The award carries a cash prize of $50,000.

U.S. Fire Captain Foils Suicide Try In Swinging 'Tarzan-Style' Rescue

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 8 PI) — A fire captain, swinging on a rope anchored to the roof of building, snatched up a woman ho was threatening suicide while rched on the ledge outside her ird-floor apartment yesterday.

The rescue of the 22-year-old woman, who had already cut her wrists and was threatening to leap from the building, was made by Capt. William Cantwell.

"I saw the whole thing and I was impressed," acting Cambridge Fire Chief Daniel Regan said. "He [Cantwell] risked his life to save that girl.

"His timing was so good that you couldn't have planned it for a movie if you wanted to," Chief Regan said.

City health officials were called to the scene to try and convince the woman not to jump.

"While she was looking at them, Capt. Cantwell swung out Tarzan-style and grabbed her," Chief Regan said.

The woman was treated at Cambridge City Hospital and transferred to a state facility for a psychiatric evaluation.

Capt. Cantwell was calm after the incident. "It was a real suicide," he said. "She had tried it before. There was no way we could talk her out of it. So here I am, Superfly, swinging out to grab her.

"When I grabbed her I told her it was really none of my business what she did with her life, but 'if you move now, we'll both get hurt.' "

Capt. Cantwell said the woman responded by holding onto him, and he pulled her back into the building.

Cancer Deaths Tied to Dust at U.S. Auto Firms

DETROIT, Nov. 8 (AP) — At east 29 automobile workers who andled chemically treated wood ust at three automobile companies ave died of cancer, The Detroit News reported yesterday.

The News also said that the General Motors Corp. knew five years go that wood dust could cause dis- ase in model builders, but refused o offer company-paid physical ex- minations to the workers.

In the meantime, the Chrysler Corp. said that it was beginning an nvestigation to see if the deaths of our of its employees were connect- d to conditions in its wood shop.

The News said that, in addition o the deaths of the Chrysler work- rs, at least 16 woodworkers at the Ford Motor Co. had died of cancer n the last 12 years. At GM, the newspaper said, 14 woodworkers have contracted cancer and 9 have died.

A GM spokesman said that the company had investigated the potential hazards of wood dust at the shop. "There appears to be no scientific evidence at this time that would link these deaths with the work environment," he said.

57 Million Italians

ROME, Nov. 8 (AP) — Italy's population on Aug. 31 was 56,923,000, according to statistics released today.

S. African Union Moves for Blacks

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 8 (AP) — A whites-only union of mining officials has voted in favor of phasing out the laws that prevent blacks from taking jobs as underground mine supervisors.

R.J. Coertze, the general secretary of the Underground Officials' Association, said this week that the union's agreement to drop the color bar had two conditions. First, his *union must* be allowed to accept black members. Second, no whites now employed should lose their job to blacks.

Andre Malherbe, the president of the multiracial Trade Union Council of South Africa, praised the association. "I believe there is going to be an increasing demand for mixed trade unions as a safeguard against exploitation and downgrading of established standards."

Senator.
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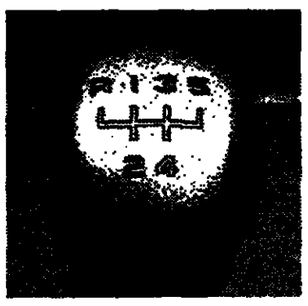
For responsive handling and positive driving comfort, the Senator's functional design features a technically advanced suspension system: McPherson struts in front and a fully independent design with space-saving mini-block springs at the rear.

An optional 5-speed manual transmission is now available. Its top gear lowers engine revolutions at a given road speed, thereby reducing fuel consumption and mechanical wear.

The Senator's interior reflects the same standards of intelligent design. Functionally designed seating, instrumentation, and controls combine total driving control with sheer luxury.

In short, through functional design all three versions – Senator, Senator C, and Senator CD – set a new standard for performance, comfort, safety, economy, and value that is second to none.



The illustration features the Senator C. Technical data: 2.8 l-S engine, 103 kW (140 HP); 3.0 l-S engine, 110 kW (150 HP); 3.0 l-E engine, 132 kW (180 HP).
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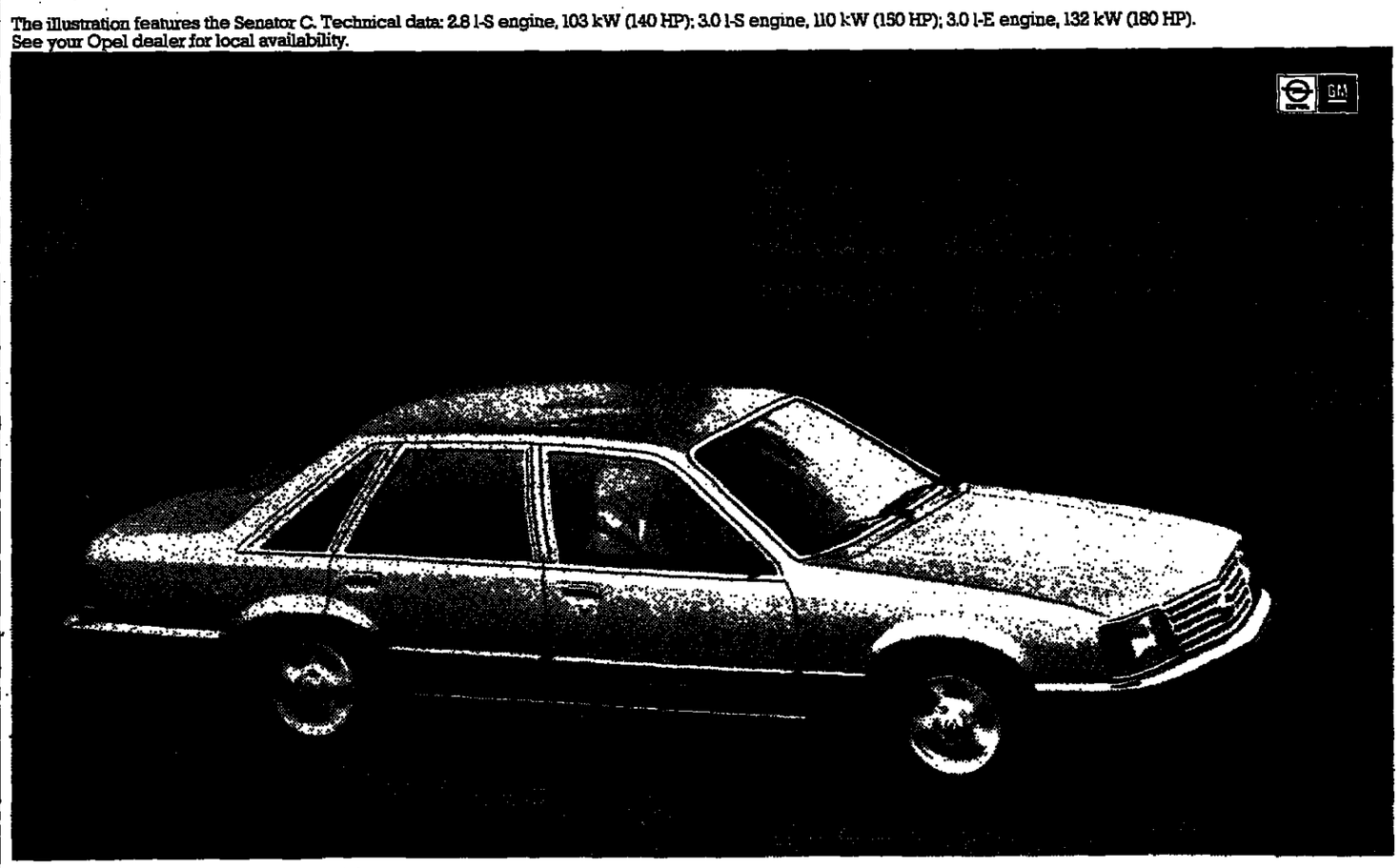

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France: 'Fatal Games'?

Albert Camus, France's Nobel Prize novelist and political essayist, wrote the following words just before his death in 1960. He was talking about the bitter controversy surrounding France's war in Algeria, but he meant the words to have a larger application. He said: "There is indeed a spitefulness in the French, and I refuse to add to it. I know only too well what it has cost us and still costs us. For the past 20 years the French have loathed their political opponent to the point of preferring anything to him, even foreign dictatorship. The French apparently never tire of such potentially fatal games. They are indeed the strange people who . . . would rather depict themselves as ugly than be forgotten."

* * *

The French, certainly, have no exclusive claim on ugly political conduct; but those words of a great Frenchman are brought to mind by the harsh accusations and bitter exchanges which have accompanied, and seem as well to have precipitated, the suicide of former Labor Minister Robert Boulin. The full story of the property deal ("for two hectares . . . " as the leftist daily, Libération, commented) in which Boulin was involved, and of the political maneuvers against him, has yet to be told. Quite possibly it will never be told, which is a factor in the problem, the malaise. But whatever all this may eventually mean for the parties and politicians in Paris, it seems that the real significance is at another level, where Camus's remarks have relevance.

* * *

The present government of the Fifth Republic has possessed a certain moral capital. This was in part the inheritance of the past, but it also derived from the fact that the level both of political policy and of political debate in France has been relatively high in recent years. Serious issues have been given serious attention. Neither President Valery Giscard d'Estaing nor Prime Minister Raymond Barre are negligible men; but then neither are their leading opponents. But what now has happened ominously suggests a return to what Camus called those "potentially fatal games" which marked the Third and Fourth Republics before and after World War II. The moral capital of this French government has thereby been diminished, and that is an important development.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Legacy of Chappaquiddick

What now about Chappaquiddick? Is it an issue in the 1980 campaign? Obviously. But what, precisely, is the issue? Is the episode only one of many private tragedies that have revealed and shaped the character of Edward Kennedy? Or is some unfinished public business lurking there, bearing even more directly on his fitness to be president?

* * *

There ought to be no hesitation to rake over this puzzling affair. Americans no longer accept any clear distinction between the private and public lives of their leaders. They have debated the religious faith of John Kennedy, the finances of Richard Nixon, the romantic fantasies of Jimmy Carter. Only the sturdiest characters are thought able to deal with the tensions and temptations of the presidency; those who seek it invite dissection by the crowd.

Kennedy says he became "irrational" at Chappaquiddick, but in response to a shock that no president is likely to encounter. He says he was "irresponsible," but legally so only by delaying to report the fatal accident. He says his performance was "unforgivable," but adds that it profoundly altered his values in ways the voters should now respect.

His account of the episode has not changed in 10 years: The senator and five other men gave a party for six younger women who had worked in Robert Kennedy's presidential campaign . . . They drank, but moderately . . . Around midnight, Kennedy and one of the women, Mary Jo Kopechne, drove off together headed for separate hotels, took a sharp wrong turn onto a bumpy dirt road and ran off a narrow bridge . . . The car landed upside down in six or eight feet of pond water. Miss Kopechne died.

Kennedy says he kept diving to find her, then ran back to summon two friends and had them dive too. Promising to inform the police, he says he finally swam off across a 500-foot channel to his hotel on Martha's Vineyard but reported nothing. He returned to Chappaquiddick the next morning and, after learning that his car had been found, told his story to the police.

A week later, Kennedy pleaded guilty to leaving an accident and retold the story on television. The judge who presided over a closed inquest expressed doubt about key elements of the senator's sworn testimony — notably about his destination that night — and found probable cause for a charge of negligence, possibly criminal. But the senator was never rigorously cross-examined; none of several interested prosecutors ever pressed other charges. He received a suspended two-month sentence plus probation and lost his driver's license for a year. He made an undisclosed financial settlement with Miss Kopechne's parents.

* * *

President Carter has implied that the episode shows Kennedy to be unreliable in crisis. Yet the senator has faced other crises, including the assassination of two brothers, a difficult marriage, a plane crash, a son's cancer. In these tests he has also been portrayed as a long-suffering, compassionate human being. It is hard to think of any candidate, or president, whose emotional trials have been so well known.

The issue that lingers is not whether the Chappaquiddick party was as decorous as claimed, or where the senator and his passenger were headed that night. His failure to seek competent help, out of panic or cruel calculation, was much more serious. And the senator's success in avoiding tough cross-examination remains, politically, the most serious matter of all.

* * *

More important now than the loose ends of his unsatisfying accounts are the reasons they were left so loose. If Kennedy used his enormous influence to protect himself and his career by leading a cover-up of misconduct — and the known facts lead to that suspicion — there would hang over him not just a cloud of tragedy but also one of corruption, of the Watergate kind. And as we know from Watergate, there is no graver question for a president than whether he can be trusted to respect the law. All those who had anything to do with the Chappaquiddick affair and its aftermath owe the nation an accounting that in a decade, for some reason, they have never had to give.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

South Korea After Park

For the more or less free world and its Japanese pillar in East Asia, a stable South Korea is of prime importance. It would be a serious development if the strategically and politically exposed Korean peninsula were to undergo a process comparable to that in Iran, with an "enlightened" despot ranking as an ally of the United States being displaced by obscurantist anti-West zealots.

It can only be hoped that personalities and forces will emerge to provide the crisis-torn structure in South Korea with a more broadly-based foundation.

— From the Neuer Zuercher Zeitung, Zurich.

Dayan and Begin

Moshe Dayan . . . was not a dove. He never recognized the PLO. He was never a man of easy concessions. If he has resigned, it is surely because he has taken the measure of Menachem Begin's policy concerning autonomy for the Palestinians. He understood that the outright annexation of the occupied territories was impossible . . .

Mr. Dayan searched for a compromise, peaceful coexistence between the two peoples. Mr. Begin opted for firmness. This obstinacy could cut him off from the rest of the world at a time when domestically he faces a number of difficult economic and social crises.

— From Le Matin (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
November 9, 1904

WASHINGTON — The election in the United States has resulted in a victory for Theodore Roosevelt, the Republican candidate for president. Polling commenced at sunrise. In the land, where everybody above the age of 21, male or female, seems to be a born politician, the importance of the occasion is fully realized. All the government offices and the big stores are closed, and the people, dressed in their 'Sunday best,' parade the streets. Besides Mr. Roosevelt and Judge Parker, the vice-president, there were four other candidates for the presidency, representing the Democrats, the Teetotallers, the Socialists and the People's Party.

Fifty Years Ago
November 9, 1929

LONDON — A new meaning to the phrase "basking before the fire," became evident today to a group of scientists and medical men, who witnessed the demonstration of a new heater. One of them, Prof. Leonard Hill, said the "infrared rays of the heater penetrate the skin and give an agreeable moist feeling instead of the unpleasant, dry, burning sensation of the old gas or electric fire." The heater rays resemble the short infrared rays of the sun, and are much more penetrating than the longer heat rays. According to its inventors, the rays strengthen the resistance of the human body to disease.

'Airdrops of Food and Medicine? Do You Realize the Logistical and Diplomatic Problems?'

Voice From the Bush

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — If the United States were to take over an African nation, round up thousands of its children, and ship them back to U.S. training centers for forced capitalist indoctrination, cries of "kidnapping," "brainwashing" and even "a new slavery" would ring through an outraged Third World.

Cuba is doing that in Africa today. Sixteen months ago, an anti-Communist guerrilla leader in Angola named Jonas Savimbi charged that Cuban forces occupying that former Portuguese colony had been systematically shipping African children to Cuba for indoctrination lasting up to 15 years. His accusation was shrugged off.

Last week, a Dutch newspaper reported scenes of weeping parents at Brazzaville airport in the Congo as 1,200 black children, mostly between 10 and 15 years old and among the most gifted in that nation, were forcibly shipped to what were called "vacation camps" in Cuba. Communist-dominated Congolese officials called the reports "anti-truths."

6,000 Taken

This week, in Washington, Savimbi, president of the Union for the Total Independence of Angola (Unita) brought his accusation up to date. "Six thousand children have been taken away since 1977," he says. "The latest shipment was 1,300 children in September of this year. Two-thirds of the children were under 10 years old."

Has the Angolan government, a puppet held in power by some 30,000 Cuban troops, acknowledged this system of dominating the next generation of Angolans with Cuban-brainwashed youth? "The regime in Luanda flew about 100 back, to show they had not been physically mistreated," he asserts. "The government insisted it had not sold them into slavery. They call it a 'scholarship program.' "

But it is a scholarship offer that cannot be refused. According to Savimbi, the 6,000 Angolan children are being introduced to life in a Communist society at the isolated Island of Pines. After classes on this former penal colony off southwest Cuba, the children are said to work in the sugar fields.

Does anybody care? This forced busing on a grand scale is surely worthy of investigation by children-protectors at the UN, by private foundations and by journalists who find Castro such a winning figure. If the charge is an "anti-truth," Castro should welcome investigators to his scholarship island; if the involuntary 10-year transplanting is true, such training for Communist rule is even more dangerous in the long run than the recent Carter corollary to the Monroe Doctrine.

Savimbi is a unique personage: He is the only guerrilla leader in the world fighting and winning a war against Communists. "I have my people behind me," says this fierce-looking intellectual in his rapid-fire English. "We are winning the war with the Cubans."

Puppet Leaders

Though Cuban troops hold the cities, Savimbi controls the countryside.

The Cuban's puppet leader has no background in the wars against colonial Portugal; Savimbi has spent eight years "in the bush." Savimbi is confident enough of his popular support to call for a coalition with the puppet leaders and the ejection of all foreign dominance from Angola.

In such a situation, logic suggests that it is in the national interest of the United States to encourage him. Such logic escapes the remnants of the Andy Young brigade in the Carter administration: You see, in fighting the invading Cubans a few years back, Savimbi accepted some arms from South Africa, and even worse, some rifles and ammo from the CIA. That makes him more intolerable, in Carter eyes, than the Cuban mercenaries running Angola for the Soviet Union.

That is why the U.S. State Department is snubbing him on this visit, and why its human rights division averts its eyes from the Island of Pines.

He is the worst kind of embarrassment: without our help, he is winning. With Angolan diamond mines and with French "sympathy," he buys arms to fight the Cubans; his soldiers like the Soviet Kalashnikov assault rifle, and he is said to be in the market for Soviet surface-to-air missiles rather than the U.S. ground-to-air missiles (a consumer preference that should send a message to the Pentagon).

Savimbi has come to the United States, under the auspices of Freedom House, to ask Washington to stop helping the new colonialists of Africa, the Cubans. If the United States wants to help him, fine — he won't even demand to know which agency of the U.S. government sends supplies — but at least the United States should officially cheer him on, and stop giving tacit approval to the Cuban puppet. A diplomatic push from us would open the way to what the Cubans want least: a coalition in Angola with a nationalist hero.

Zbigniew Brzezinski, who defeated the Young-Moose-Solarz-McGovern-McHenry crowd in the Moroccan arms sale, could put appeasement to rout by making a friend out of Savimbi. Let's see if he tries.

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—Letters—

Hint to Hussein

Two years ago, President Anwar Sadat's brave initiative was met with skepticism, even ridicule when he made his historic announcement expressing willingness to go to Israel.

If King Hussein of Jordan shows similar courage as President Sadat did there is little doubt he would be received in Israel with equal hospitality.

The door would thus be thrown wide open towards the settlement of all outstanding issues in the area.

HARRY SPIRO.
Geneva.

Vegetarians

I was shocked to see the shocking expression "Dennis the Menace" used after hearing what a vegetarian was (IHT, Oct. 11). The line was not funny, besides it was misinformed and wrong. There is nothing "yuk" about being a vegetarian.

I am sure that Dennis' idea about vegetarian food is limited to the carrot dish which he is made to eat so regularly. The fault lies with his mother, who does not know how to cook vegetarian food. There are millions of people who are vegetarian by preference and there are many more millions of people who can afford to eat nonvegetarian food (meat, fish, eggs etc.) only once in a while. They are quite happy, healthy and satisfied with their diet.

I request that Dennis be taken to a restaurant serving good vegetarian meals so that he has an idea what a vegetarian is really about.

G. DORJI.
Damascus.

Inscrutable?

Isn't it odd that Henry Kissinger (IHT, Oct. 20), a man of such remarkable vision, never noticed "the holes" in that "famous U.S. nuclear umbrella" at a time when the equally far-sighted Monsieur Jobert insisted that "the holes" were all there?

Verily, the ways of politics are inscrutable.

ESTHER DELCOURT.
Paris.

Rights' Ground Swel Felt in South Korea

By Jonathan Power

SEOUL — In the series of events in South Korea that led up to the murder of President Park Chung Hee, one important factor has so far been largely ignored by the outside world. It is the possible influence of President Carter's human rights policy.

There is evidence to suggest that in a subtle, but nervertheless substantial way, it contributed to the undermining of the Park regime.

The details of the plot that led to Mr. Park's death are slowly unfolding. We do know with some assurance that a major factor in KCIA chief Kim Jae Kyu's motivation was his perception that Mr. Park's hard-line policies were doomed to failure. The tension between the two men had been waxing for a year or more.

Strong Feelings

The decision in September to expel the opposition leader, Kim Young Sam, from the National Assembly and the student riots in Pusan that followed last month brought matters to a head.

Why did Kim feel so strongly that Mr. Park was set on a dead-end course? Presumably because his intelligence service told him how deep-rooted and widespread was the sense of unease in the country.

He also knew, being by all accounts a man with highly sensitive antennae, the dangers of too fierce a repression. This would only galvanize world opinion to demand that the United States use its influence to call a halt. He knew, too, from the way events went in Iran, that such a sequence was inherently destabilizing. Better not to begin a clamp-down if they were to be forced by the United States to ease up at the wrong time.

The interesting and important question, however, is why had political developments moved to the point that justified Kim drawing these conclusions? A wide range of South Koreans are convinced that the atmosphere of dissatisfaction was fed in a significant, though by no means exclusive, measure by Mr. Carter. Over the last year or so, an increasingly liberalized South Korean press has been reporting Mr. Carter's gentle prods on political prisoners and democratic reforms.

'Just Right'

One close adviser to Choi Kyu Hah, the acting president, said that "The liberal criticism that says Carter has not been vigorous or effective in persuing his human rights cause in South Korea is wrong. He got it just right. He produced a minimum of antagonism. If he had been hard and heavy, it would have provoked a nationalistic defensiveness." That opinion was not isolated but one shared by a wide range of academics, senior civil servants, church leaders and Western diplomats.

Mr. Carter, who so often has been chided by congressional and editorial opinion for not leaning more heavily on Mr. Park, appe as events of the last two mo have unfolded, to have judged situation correctly.

Moreover, unlike in Iran, the dications are that South Ko could make a relatively smo transition to a more liberal regi Diplomatic observers have b pleasantly surprised by the way government has continued to fu tion normally since Mr. Park's st ing. Although there may be a str gle for power at the top, the coun does not have the harsh econon social and religious divides t were so explosive a mixture in Ira

How Far?

How far can South Korea Can it become a fully fledged d mocracy with freedom of the pre an independent judiciary, an elec parliament and a directly elec president? A large number of So Koreans are making no secret of fact that this is what they want.

It has been an interesting spec cle to watch South Koreans, w are not used to speaking out, beg ning to find their voice. When I rived in Seoul, three days af Park's death, it was sotto voce. T day it is fortissimo. The crunch sue, many South Koreans are a ing, is direct election of the pre dent — a dropping of the 19 Yushin Constitution that allow President Park to be elected by hand-picked electoral college, National Conference of Unifi tion.

Ironically, the U.S. Embassy Seoul, and other Western dip mats, too, are arguing that it wo be unwise to push the pace too "Direct elections are not on," one U.S. source. "We are just p ing for a broadening of the bas the government, no more."

This is dangerous place for policy to be. A majority of South Korean political establi ment including the army wa change. They are divided on h far and how fast they should They are looking to the Uni States to help them crystallize th options. The way the United Sta leans as long as it is done discreet could well tip the scales one way the other.

To tip them towards caution both to miss an opportunity and take an unnecessary risk. The poli cal situation at the moment is un sually stable. The opposition is in conciliatory mood. The econom foundations are deep and secu This is a moment when politic change could be accommodat with the minimum of fuss.

Caution could be counterprodu tive. A people whose expectatio are high, once thwarted, are ripe f revolution. Who can tell what t reaction of the South Korea might be if the political liberaliz tion is miserly or half-hearted?

Carter's human rights policy h started something big in South K rea. Now is not the time to stop.

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Kennedy: Policy and Person

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — Amid all the rhetoric and emotion of Edward Kennedy's hour in Faneuil Hall there was one explicit statement on a major policy question. And in that statement could be seen the problems, the dangers, of this extraordinary candidacy.

In the question period after his speech, Sen. Kennedy was asked what he would do about inflation that President Carter had not done. In his reply he criticized Carter for decontrolling oil prices. That was "the single most inflationary action of the last several years," he said; it was "unwise and unjust."

So Sen. Kennedy, if he were president, would keep the price of oil in this country below world market levels. He would, in short, move back toward the policy of cheap oil that for years encouraged Americans to become profligate oil-users — the policy that helped make the United States dangerously dependent on oil imports.

Beggars

"We need not be permanent beggars at the banquet tables of the OPEC rulers," Sen. Kennedy said in his formal announcement speech. But his policy would tend to keep us in exactly that position.

The launching of the Kennedy candidacy was of course a largely symbolic occasion. The appearance of his remarkable mother and other members of the family, his wife's gallant response to questions about her role, the Boston backdrop: All this was the drama, not the specifics of an energy policy.

But Sen. Kennedy's comment on energy illustrates what it is now clear will be a central dilemma of his campaign. He will have to explain why he is running. He will have to distinguish himself from Jimmy Carter. He will have to suggest new policies. But in doing so he will have to be wary of taking positions that alienate one constituency or another.

Main Theme

Thus, on energy, his natural constituencies of labor unions, the poor, the minorities want to hold oil prices down. Kennedy surely must understand the weakness of that position. He is, after all, a leading advocate of energy conservation — which requires higher prices, not lower. And he has pushed for deregulation in other fields: airlines, trucks. But he has not yet found a convincing way of handling the conflicting political and intellectual pressures on him.

So far Sen. Kennedy has sounded one main theme in justification of his candidacy: the theme of presidential leadership. His announcement speech painted the picture of a great country not defeated but lost, needing only leadership.

"The only thing that paralyzes us today," he said, "is the myth that we cannot move." It was an echo surely deliberate, of Franklin Roosevelt's pithier "the only thing we have to fear is fear itself."

Or Sen. Kennedy could have been Theodore Roosevelt, exulting in the presidency as a "bully pulpit," when he compared himself to Carter in these words: "I have a different view of the highest office in the land — a view of a forceful, effective presidency, in the thick of the action, at the center of all the great concerns our people share."

What he conveys is the image of a president who will dare greatly, who will plunge into the battle himself. That line is likely to be politically effective, in the country's present mood. Sen. Kennedy's most telling answer to questions in Faneuil Hall was his promise that as president he would not leave the inflation problem to Alfred Kahn or Robert Strauss but act himself.

The Argument

The argument for more daring and decisive leadership can go a considerable distance, politically, without specific programs. In effect, the candidate offers less his policies than his person. That was essentially what Franklin Roosevelt did, at least after 1932. But for Sen. Kennedy this course has its dangers.

Kennedy's person, his character, is itself a large issue. It was always plain that a Kennedy presidential race would arouse latent questions, doubts in the country about his behavior at Chappaquiddick. But the last few days have dramatized those doubts, and Kennedy's difficulty meeting them.

Questioned by Roger Muc about Chappaquiddick on the CE television program "Teddy," Ke nedy was stumbling, inarticulat unconvincing. And not just c Chappaquiddick: His responses general seemed to be those of a ma unsure of the whys and wheres his life — unsure who he was.

Daunting?

The curious thing is that after a his years in public life Sen. Kenn dy performs these days as if he we under some troubling inhibitio Could it be that, despite all the pa speculation about a candidacy, th reality of running for president the United States is daunting?

If Sen. Kennedy hits his can paigning stride in the weeks ahea — if he can loosen up, be less inhib ited, show more of himself — h will be the formidable candidate ev eryone has expected. But the ver beginning of his candidacy show that it will be no easy ride. He ha some difficult convincing to do about his policy and his person.

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weekend

A 'Low, Dishonest Decade': British Art in the 1930s

by Paul Overy

LONDON — A reconstruction of a bathroom in glass and chrome, designed by the normally cautious and sensitive English painter Paul Nash in a style of luxuriant vulgarity for the ballet dancer Lilly Losch in 1932. A mock-up of a "minimum" apartment from a block in Hampstead by the Canadian engineer-turned-architect Wells Coates, based on the ideas of German architects for the minimum living space needed by a working class family, but actually intended for fast-living bachelors and bachelor girls with fast cars, fast life-styles and (probably) "fast" morals. The plain red and white covers of the first Penguin books. Photographs of real penguins waddling down the constructivist sculpture in cantilevered concrete designed for their pool at the London Zoo by the Soviet emigre architect Berthold Lubetkin. Press photographs of the unemployed; paintings of liberated young girls hiking through the English countryside in baggy shorts; art deco china and Bakelite wirelesses"; the plain and functional corporate identity devised for London Transport by its energetic manager Frank Pick.

A detail from the painting "Hiking" by James Walker Tucker, 1936.

All these are some of the images of a lost life which greet the visitor to "Thirties: British Art and Design Before the War" at London's Hayward Gallery this autumn. It is a huge exhibition, cleverly displayed, covering paintings, posters, photographs, architecture and design. Organized by The Arts Council of Great Britain and the Victoria and Albert Museum, it is confined to Britain in the '30s, the nostalgia is not only period but also provincial — which Britain then certainly was.

Streamlining was the stylistic fad and fashion of the time. People had to appear streamlined, too. Women like Mrs. Simpson (the Duchess of Windsor) scraped back their hair from the forehead and tidied it into a bun. Men's hair was oiled and made shiny with Brylcreem. Even teapots were streamlined.

Streamlining was no doubt necessary in order to coax extra miles per hour out of the huge aero-engines which powered the great racing cars in which Sir Malcolm Campbell, George Eyston and John Cobb gained and regained the land speed records through the decade. It may even have been necessary to enable Sir Nigel Gresley's A4 locomotive to break the speed record for steam (never beaten) of 126 MPH in 1938, but not for the 70 to 90 MPH that these trains in service on the London-Edinburgh run customarily traveled at. After the war, the locomotives had their streamlined plates removed to reveal the functional beauty of their boilers — the teapots didn't need streamlining.

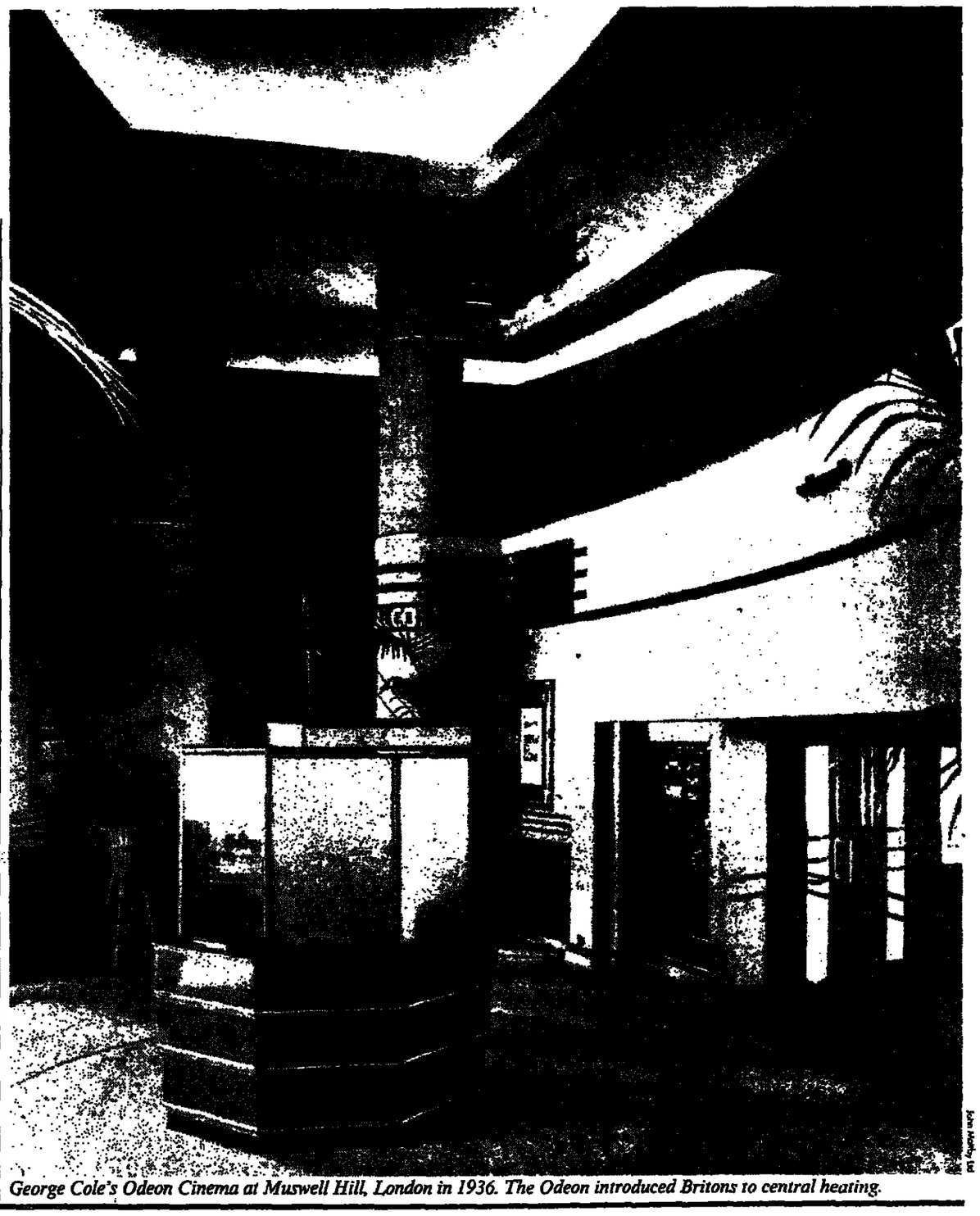
W.H. Auden called the '30s a "low, dishonest decade." It was a decade where superficial styling hid the reality beneath. But it was also a decade when attempts were made to uncover that reality. As in the United States, documentary films, photography, faction instead of fiction was promoted as an alternative to the sleek gloss of the advertising and movie studios. George Orwell, John Grierson, the photographers of Weekly Illustrated, Picture Post, and the pioneer social survey "Mass Observation," all attempted to show how ordinary people lived and worked. In retrospect one can see that this was often falsified and romanticized, but sometimes the record was real and honest. And it comes across in the documentary and photographic section of this stylish show.

Elsewhere, style predominates. There are few of the artifacts that ordinary people used, but most of the ingenious displays show the stylish "modern" or "*moderne*" (art deco) objects used by "advanced" and rich people, like the furniture sold in the London store Heal's or the pure shapes of Keith Murray's designs for Wedgwood china. Yet it is paradoxically true that the '30s was a decade during which, despite the slump, unemployment and gross inequality, differences between classes in Britain — as elsewhere — began to be broken down. Servants were hard to come by, despite unemployment. Electricity replaced them. The middle-class housewife did her work with a Hoover. Nearly everybody could afford a radio. The motor car — once a plaything of the rich — came within reach of the lower middle classes, the motorbike of the better-paid worker. All these things are displayed in abundance at the Hayward. But it is their period charm, their '30s style, which is emphasized, although lip-service is paid in catalog and captions to the social revolution they engendered.

The cinema gave ordinary Britons their first experience of luxury, of central heating, air-conditioning, fitted carpets and comfortable seating. This created a demand for comfort in the home. The picture palace of the '30s was luxurious and vulgar. The purist "modern style" was only for the upper middle class who could afford to live in Lubetkin and Tecton's High Point flats (with maids' rooms and tenants' swimming pool) and for penguins and elephants. Animals at the London, Whipsnade and Dudley zoos were the lucky beneficiaries of some of the most advanced modern architecture in Britain. There were a few exceptions, however. The Architects' Department of the Miners' Welfare Committee designed some fine pithead baths (also sometimes with their own swimming pools). These were built not in the international modern, or "white" style, but the homelier and more practical version practiced in Holland by Willem Dudok, the designer of Hilversum Town Hall. Dudok, who was the only foreign architect to be awarded a gold medal by the Royal Institute of British Architects during the '30s, was a great influence on British architecture during this period, particularly that produced for public authorities. This brick-built modernism has proved much more suitable for the British climate than the Mediterranean-derived International Style. It also wore much better.

The early works of Ben Nicholson, Barbara Hepworth and Henry Moore are well known. But the organizers of the show have uncovered a whole forgotten area of realist and figurative painting moldering in the basements of municipal art galleries. Some of it is good, much of it is bad, but all reflects and throws new light on its period. Much of the fascination of the exhibition is the poignancy of the recent past and the display and organization of the exhibits exploits that to the full. Thick on nostalgia, thin on real attempts to come to grips with a period of enormous contradictions (with honorable exceptions: photography, architecture). *Thirties* is bound to play to full houses until it closes on Jan. 13. ■

Ecko "Consolette" Radio, 1931.



George Cole's Odeon Cinema at Muswell Hill, London in 1936. The Odeon introduced Britons to central heating.

What's At Stake Now For Claire Bretecher?

by Joan Dupont

PARIS — Although she is always game for a good rumpus, Claire Bretecher missed out on the event of last summer.

France's best known woman cartoonist had done a satirical strip on the 16-century saint, Theresa of Avila, serialized in the leftist French weekly Le Nouvel Observateur. As the Saint's escapades, travails and language became increasingly outrageous, public indignation peaked; it was vacation time and there was nothing else to talk about. Bretecher herself was in China when the Nouvel Obs, reacting to the flood of insulting letters, came out with a Saint Theresa cover bannered "Should Bretecher be burned at the stake?" — and she returned to France to find that she had provoked a small scandal. Bretecher's response is succinct: "And *I* am scandalized to see what people consider shocking. To think that so many Nouvel Obs readers are such narrow-minded types!"

A lanky blond from Brittany with brash good looks and a stubborn chin, Bretecher has impish charm: the irreverent lampoons have made her a media heroine during the last five years. Even while she was taking swipes right and left — but more to the left than the right — at intellectuals and feminists in her weekly strip "*Les Frustres*" ("The Frustrated Ones"), she was featured in all the magazines and was a frequent guest on TV talk shows. In turning from her contemporaries to spoof the 16th-century Spanish saint, Bretecher had aroused the Catholic bias dormant in French society.

"Of course there are revolutionary heroes who are practically saintly figures, too," she says pensively. "They might be fun to do because, in some circles, they're even more taboo." This kind of mutinous spirit is bound to get her in trouble again, and she knows it. "A lot of people resent me," she says. "Men come up to me at cocktail parties and mutter, 'Why are you so nasty and aggressive?' Naturally, this makes me turn mean." And feminists bridle when her cool blue eye catches their contradictions. She has gone to town on subjects like the fad for pregnancy in middle age, and she did a serial, "The Two Orphans," about rape victims and their women lawyers.

Saint Theresa, too, sprang from an urge to do longer, more elaborate stories. "I had it up to here with one-shot ideas and the sociological stuff of "*Les Frustres*," so I thought it would be amusing to do a historical biography and chose Theresa because, well, she did have quite a life and it's a really *sacred* subject."

Raised by parents whom she describes as "rigidly Catholic, repressive" in Nantes, Bretecher attended convent school from 6 to 17. The Theresa saga might be considered a kind of tribute to those years.

"They were so funny, those nuns," she says. "The school was old-fashioned, anachronistic even, but there were plenty of escapes: The more rituals you have, the more laughs you can get."

She always drew but never took her sketches seriously. She only got to Paris by promising her parents that she was going to become a drawing teacher. That career lasted nine months. "It's not that I didn't like the kids, but I couldn't stand the atmosphere and hierarchy," she says.

Those who knew her then describe her as being almost pathologically shy, an image difficult to match with the Bretecher of today. "I came out of it little by little," she says, "and success helped, though success is hard to take, too. It puts you under pressure."

Before she was 30, she had a hand in almost all the children's comic books, from the satirical "Pilote," to the tamer fables produced by Bayard Press, a major Catholic publisher. In 1974, Jean Daniel, editor of the socialist Nouvel Observateur, decided that his magazine needed a light touch and went to fetch Bretecher.

In no time, her chronicle of Parisian life became the most popular page in the magazine. Bretecher's knack is to pin down the intelligentsia in its postures, lounging on low couches, or the sands of St. Tropez, in the midst of incredibly convoluted dialogues. Her "Frustrated" clan, draped in world-weary abandon, speaks the jargon of psycho-socio-political despair to perfection.

The strips were compiled in best-selling albums that Bretecher decided to publish herself. "Publishing on my own was my real coming of age," she says. "It was a thrill, like a breakthrough in analysis."

The fourth volume of "*Les Frustres*," published in May, sold out at 100,000 copies; 60,000 more are being printed. Translated, the albums do particularly well in Italy and Germany, but Bretecher's rendition of Parisian radical chic has not gone over big in the U.S. "Which is disappointing," she says, "because I love to visit the States and need an excuse; I don't travel easily."

As for her trip to China, she has a spate of very French things to say: Three weeks was plenty, the tour group was not her scene, air-conditioned buses inflamed her sinuses, and the food was dreadful.

Sprawled out on the couch in her new Montmartre home, Claire Bretecher sometimes sounds like one of her own characters. "I'm really lazy," she confides. "I work as little as possible, and I *never* have ideas, that's my big drama." The weekly Nouvel Obs strip is the most she can muster up, she claims, and she chafes even at that. "I'm good at wasting time, hanging out with friends. We go to St. Germain-des-Pres and giggle at the girls wearing baggy jeans." But she is indulgent about what she calls "the Latin love for color and display."

She is less indulgent with herself. She insists that she has no particular flair for color and that she has a poor ear for language, and she means it. But she admits that she does have a selective eye, and that, in fact, she works all the time, spending days researching and worrying over her projects.

Now she is looking for some other sacrosanct character to serialize. "I'd love to do Virginia Woolf," she says, "but I don't really get her: She was very inconsistent and led a really boring life. But it would be a scandalous thing to do." She smiles, showing small sharp teeth. "Even if I don't do justice to her, I can amuse myself at least," she asserts. But she is really hankering for another Theresa, a figure who intrigues and irritates. "I'm convinced I got Theresa down. That doesn't mean that I'm right, but I have my interpretation and that satisfies me."

At 39, Claire Bretecher has many friends — some of whom go back to her convent school days — and a new man in her life. She appears unconcerned about her enemies. As much as she pokes fun at preoccupation with causes, she finds it hard to live in an age when, as she says, nothing is happening: "There is no more genuine political idealism, and feminism has become boring, so what's left to debunk?"

The press, too, has lost some of its punch, she thinks, although her curiosity is piqued by a new Paris publication, scheduled to appear early next year. It will be a luxury magazine, with heavy backing. "I find it really marvelous to watch my leftist journalist friends flock to this capitalistic venture," she laughs delightedly. With Bretecher there is no looking up to saints or down on anybody: "I just have to keep finding things funny." ■

INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

SUNDAY

AUSTRIA

VIENNA. In the Volksoper — Nov. 9, 10, 12, 15-17 at 7: "My Fair Lady" . . . In the Theater in der Josefstadt. Tel. 42.51.27 — Nov. 10, 13 and 14 at 7:30: "Nathan the Wise" (Lessing) . . . In the Messepalast — Nov. 9-15. Vienna Art and Antiques Fair . . . Vienna's English Theater. Tel. 42 12.60 — Mon.-Sat. at 8: "The Lion in Winter" (Goldman) . . . In the Staatsoper. Nov. 14 and 16 at 7:30: "The Barber of Seville" . . . In the Musikverein. Nov. 11 at 7:30: Vienna Symphony Orchestra under J. Semkow (Chopin, Tchaikovsky). Nov. 14 at 7:30: Christa Ludwig with pianist E. Werba . . . In the Konzerthaus. Nov. 13 at 7:30: Randy Newman. Nov. 15 at 7:30. Vienna Symphony Orchestra under W. Weller (Berg, Schumann) . . . In the Konzerthaus, Mozart-Saal. Nov. 11 at 10:30: Vienna Chamber Orchestra under C. Zecchi (Corelli, Vivaldi, Telemann). Nov. 12 at 7:30: Haydn Trio (Mozart, Brahms, Schumann) . . . In the Akademie der Bildenden Künste through January, exhibition of works by architecture Roland Rainer . . . In the Dorotheum. Nov. 13-16: 626th Art Auction.

BELGIUM

ANTWERP. Koningin Elisabethzaal. Nov. 11 at 8:30: Randy Newman in concert . . . In the Rubens House. Nov. 18: The Huelgas Ensemble conducted by Paul van Nevel.

BRUSSELS. Theatre Royal de la Monnaie — Nov. 9 at 8; Nov. 11 at 3: The National Opera performs "Tosca" (Puccini) . . . Palais des Beaux Arts — Nov. 12 at 8:30: Randy Newman in concert. Nov. 14 at 8:30: Franz Liszt Chamber Orchestra from Budapest (Purcell, Mozart, Bartok). Nov. 15 at 8:30: Pianist Vladimir Ashkenazy (Rachmaninoff, Chopin) . . . Brussels International Theater Festival continues on Nov. 9 and 10 at 9 in the Raffinerie du Plan K with "Scenic Railway" performed by Plan K and a solo performance by Connie Beckley in the Theatre Elementaire . . . At the Forest National — Nov. 10: AC/DC. Nov. 11: The Kinks.

EGYPT

LUXOR. Nov. 9-18, first Nile Festival includes — in the Karnak Temple: Nov. 9: Concert composed of several pieces from Verdi's "Aida." Nov. 10 at 10: Concert by the RAI Orchestra from Rome under Alexis Weissenberg . . . In the Luxor Temple: Nov. 10, 12, 13 at 8; Nov. 11 at 6: The Twyla Tharp Dance Company. Nov. 14-17 at 8: Ballet of the 20th Century. Nov. 14-15 at 10:30: Dizzy Gillespie . . . In the Town Theater: Nov. 10 at 10; Nov. 11, 12 and 13 at 7:30: Shakespeare's "Antony and Cleopatra" performed by the Samisha Ayoub Troupe . . . In the West Bank Temple: Nov. 11 and 16 at 10:30: Theater group "La Mama" presents a Greek trilogy. Nov. 12 at 8: Gourna Theater Troupe.

ENGLAND

BIRMINGHAM. At the Hippodrome Theater — Nov. 13-17: Welsh National Opera Company . . . National Exhibition Center. Nov. 13-18: International Furniture Show (13-15 Trade only).

IPSWICH. Corn Exchange. Nov. 12-14: The Royal Shakespeare Company performing "Much Ado About Nothing" and Brecht's "Caucasian Chalk Circle."

LONDON. Nov. 10: Lord Mayor's Procession through the City of London . . . Wembley Arena. Nov. 13-18: Benson and Hedges Tennis Championships . . . At the Queen Elizabeth Hall — Nov. 9 at 7:45: London Bach Orchestra under Martindale Sidwell. Nov. 10 at 7:45: City of London Choir (Bach, Mozart). Nov. 11 at 3: Jorge Bolet (Liszt); At 7:15: London Concert Orchestra under Marcus Dods (Mozart, Schubert). Nov. 12 at 7:45: English Baroque Choir and Orchestra under Leon Lovett. Nov. 14 at 7:45: London Mozart Players under Philip Ledger (Purcell, Handel, Bach) . . . In the Purcell Room — Nov. 9 at 7:30: Pianist Melody Wu (Mozart, Ravel, Schumann). Nov. 10 at 7:30: London Harpsichord Ensemble under John Francis. Nov. 11 at 2:45: Michael and Doreen Muskett with music of the middle ages, renaissance and 18th century played on ancient instruments. Nov. 14 at 7:30: Omega Guitar Quartet with music by Biberian: "Quartet No. 4" (1st London performance); Chobanian: "Sonics" (1st British performance); Smith-Brindle: "The Pillars of Karnak" (1st performance). Nov. 15 at 7:30: Medici String Quartet (Rawsthorne, Maconchy, Delius) . . . At the Wigmore Hall — Nov. 9 and 11 at 7:30: Guitarist John Williams. Nov. 10 at 7:30: Soprano Evelyn Lear with pianist Roger Vignoles (Bizet, Faure, Schumann). Nov. 11 at 3:30: Violinist Moshe Hammer with pianist Gloria Saarinen (Beethoven, Ravel, Stravinsky). Nov. 12 at 7:30: Mezzo-soprano Susan Kessler with pianist Geoffrey Parsons (Schumann, Haydn, Ravel). Nov. 13 at 7:30: Violinist Takashi Shimizu with pianist Gordon Back (Beethoven, Brahms). Nov. 14 at 7:30: Piano duet, Tamas Vasary and Peter Frankl (Ravel, Bizet, Stravinsky). Nov. 15 at 7:30: London Early Music Group, directed by James Tyler, playing German and Italian chamber music of the early 17th century . . . Royal Festival Hall — Nov. 10 at 8: Dave Brubeck Quartet. Nov. 11 at 3:15: Vienna Boys Choir under Walter Ernst Gugerbauer (Vivaldi, Schubert, J. Strauss). Nov. 12 at 8: Pianist Daniel Barenboim (Beethoven). Nov. 13 at 8: Philharmonia Orchestra under Riccardo Muti with violinist Itzhak Perlman (Schumann, Sibelius, Tchaikovsky). Nov. 14 at 8: London Sinfonietta under David Atherton with soprano Heather Harper (Brahms, Shostakovich). Nov. 15 at 8: Royal Philharmonic Orchestra under Leonard Slatkin with guitarist John Williams (Barber, Previn, Rachmaninoff) . . . Stravinsky Festival continues at the Royal Festival Hall — Nov. 9 at 8: London Sinfonietta under David Atherton with violinist Kyung-Wha Chung and pianist Michel Beroff . . . At the Rainbow — Nov. 9-10: The Buzzcocks. Nov. 11: The Enid. Nov. 12: John McLaughlin .

FRANCE

METZ, Nov. 13-17, the 8th Rencontres Internationales de Musique Contemporaine includes concerts by BBC Symphony Orchestra under Pierre Boulez with pianists Alfred Brendel and Michel Beroff, the Basel Radio Symphony Orchestra under Matthias Bamert, the Percussions of Strasbourg and the Radio France New Philharmonic Orchestra.

PARIS. Theatre de la Ville, Nov. 13-17: Teresa Berganza with guitarist Ernesto Bitetti . . . At the Bataclan — Nov. 9: Betty Carter and Trio . . . Adakemia Raymond Duncan. Nov. 15-17 at 8:30: The Players Theater of New England presents the original version of "Huckleberry Finn." All roles will be played by one actor, Julian Rose . . . Salle Pleyel, Nov. 12 at 9: Detroit Symphony Orchestra under Antal Dorati (Haydn, Brahms, Mahler) . . . Galerie Debret, 28, Rue la Boetie, Paris 8e: Exhibition of sculptures by Bella Karawaewa Prado from Brazil continues to Nov. 30 . . . Theatre d'Orsay, Nov. 11 at 11: Mozarteum Quartet of Salzburg (Mozart) . . . International Festival of Dance at the Theatre des Champs-Elysees — Nov. 12-18: The Paul Taylor Dance Company ("Diggity," "Dust" and "Airs.").

IRELAND

BELFAST. The 17th Belfast Festival includes: In the Whitla Hall — Nov. 11 at 8: American Blues Legends. Nov. 12 at 8: Maddy Prior in concert with Allan Taylor. Nov. 14 at 7:30: Ulster Orchestra under Albert Rosen with Heinrich Schiff . . . In the Elmwood Hall — Nov. 9 at 7:30: Pianist Jorge Bolet (Liszt). Nov. 10 at 7:30: Baroque Chamber Players and the Ulster Singers — an evening of French music. Nov. 11 at 3: Sergio Abreu; at 7:30: Franz Schubert Quartet (Haydn). Nov. 13 at 7:30: Heinrich Schiff. Nov. 15 at 7:30: Ruggiero Ricci (Bach, Paganini) . . . In the Ulster Hall, Nov. 10 at 7:30: Ulster Orchestra under Kenneth Montgomery with Ruggiero Ricci . . . In the Harty Room. Nov. 10 at 2:30: Guitar workshop with Sergio Abreu; at 10:00: Concert by Sergio Abreu (Purcell). Nov. 15 at 1:05: Queen's University Chamber Choir (Bach); at 10:00: Music from 16th-Century Venice with Capella Della Regina.

ITALY

VENICE. At the Teatro la Fenice — Nov. 11: Orchestra del Teatro la Fenice under Ludmil Deschev with pianist Marta Deyanova (Berlioz) . . . Nov. 18: Orchestra and Choir of the Teatro la Fenice under Luciano Rosada with Juanita Porras and Aldo Danieli (Donatoni).

SPAIN

MADRID. At the Spanish National Museum of Contemporary Art — to Nov. 18: 50th-Anniversary Exhibition of American Art from the Museum of Modern Art in New York . . . In the Juan March Foundation — through Nov.: Exhibition of Braque's works from 1902 to 1963 . . . Real Madrid Stadium, Nov. 12-13: Supertramp.

SWITZERLAND

ZURICH. In the Opernhaus, Nov. 9 at 8: "Don Quixote" . . . In the Kirchgemeindehaus Neumunster to Nov. 10, the Zurich Comedy Club presents "The Lion in Winter" (James Goldman) . . . In the Kirchgemeindehaus Altstetten, Nov. 9-10: "Tante Frida" (Schwank) . . . In the Tonhalle. Tel: 201.15.80. Nov. 9 at 8:15: Budapest Symphony Orchestra under Gyorgy Lehel with soloist Zara Nelsova . . . In the Volkshaus, Nov. 9 at 8: Flamenco guitarist Paco de Lucia . . . To Nov. 15, EXPOVINA, the 26th Zurich Wine Exhibition on board 9 ships on the Zurich Lake . . . At the Museum of Fine Arts until Nov. 18: Exhibition of works by American photo-journalist W. Eugene Smith (1918-78) . . . In the Chichio Haller Gallery, until Nov. 17: Exhibition of paintings by Hans Walter Burkard. (Zuercher Wochen Bulletin).

WEST GERMANY

BERLIN. In the Philharmonie — Nov. 10 and 11 at 8: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra under Seiji Ozawa (Wagner, Bruch, Tchaikovsky). Nov. 11 at 4: Berlin Symphony Orchestra under Theodore Bloomfield (Schumann). Nov. 13 at 8: The Golden Gate Quartet. Nov. 14 at 8: Detroit Symphony Orchestra under Antal Dorati with Yehudi Menuhin . . . In the State Library — Nov. 14 at 8: Guitarist Miguel Rubio (South American and Spanish music) . . . In the Metropol — Nov. 12 at 8: Camel.

FRANKFURT. At the Opera — Nov. 10: "The Barber of Seville" (Rossini). Nov. 15: "Macbeth" (Verdi) . . . In the Jahrhunderthalle — Nov. 9 at 8: Detroit Symphony Orchestra under Antal Dorati (Beethoven, Ravel). Nov. 10 at 8: Boney M. Nov. 12 at 8: Cuban National Ballet with Alicia Alonso . . . In the American House until Nov. 13: Exhibition on North American Indian art . . . International Children's Film festival continues until Nov. 16 in Kommunalen Kino and Burgerhaus Nordweststadt . . . In the Saal der Deutschen Bank — Nov. 15 at 8: Beaux Arts Trio (Haydn).

MUNICH. In the Kongressaal des Deutschen Museums — Nov. 13: Detroit Symphony Orchestra under Antal Dorati (Brahms). Nov. 11-12: Roger Whittaker.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST

LONDON FILM FESTIVAL

The 23rd London Film Festival starts Nov. 8 at the National Film Theater with 80 films including "Christ Stopped at Eboli (Francesco Rossi). "Orchestra Rehearsal" (Fellini). "The Third Generation" and "In a Year with 13 Moons" (Fassbinder). "Perceval of Wales" (Rohmer). "Moliere" (Ariane Mnouchkine). "The Night The Prowler" (Jim Sherman). "The Secret Policeman's Ball" (Roger Graef). "That Sinking Feeling" (Bill Forsyth). "Wise Blood" (John Huston). "Zombies" (George Romero) and other films from India, Turkey and Iran.

RUDOLF NUREYEV

Rudolf Nureyev will be at the Palais des Sports, Paris Nov. 20-Dec. 31 with the stars of the Paris Opera Ballet. He will dance every night except Mondays and Christmas night.

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Armistice in a Lonely Forest, Homage at a Crowded Clearing

by Samuel Abt

COMPIEGNE, France — Sixty-one years ago, when they came here to stop what they thought of as the Great War, the War to End All Wars, the place where they met was hardly a clearing in the forest, not the big, open field it is now. Photographs show dark trees, a few of them stunted by artillery fire, and two trains.

"It is a curious scene in the middle of a forest — raining and leaves falling, and yet there is nothing sad — at any rate for us," wrote Adm. Sir Rosslyn Wemyss, England's First Sea Lord and one of the four Allied main representatives. "The two trains 200 yards off each other. Stray sentries in blue-gray can be seen among the trees. Nothing else in sight."

Marshal Ferdinand Foch, commander in chief of the Allied forces, chose the site for its isolation, preferring the national forest to his nearby headquarters at Senlis. That town had been destroyed in the war, and Foch worried about reprisals by the civilian population when the German delegation appeared. He worried also about a flood of spectators from Paris, 50 miles to the southwest. French historical tradition says he also sought to assure a quiet dignity out of respect for his enemies.

"The Frenchmen are also naturally elated, but dignified and calm, the marshal quiet and confident," Sir Rosslyn recalled. "He told me he proposed to do as little talking as possible, to let the Germans do it all and then hand them the terms of the Armistice. If they accept the principles, he may discuss details."

As they waited in their train, the four German main delegates were apprehensive. Some of their generals remained defiant — "Foch was . . .forced either to conclude an armistice or give the German army time to recover," said Gen. Erich Ludendorff, the leader of that army, years later. But he was wrong. Germany was beaten. The first meeting with Foch took place Nov. 8, 1918, on Friday. In the next two days, Kaiser Wilhelm II went into exile, revolt broke out in Germany and the government fell; the rear, as well as the front, had collapsed.

At 9 a.m. that Friday morning, the Germans entered Foch's headquarters, a Wagons-Lits dining car, No. 2419 D. Minister of State Max Erzberger, the head of the delegation, remembered that "In the saloon stood a wide table with four places on each side. We entered the saloon first and took the places allotted to us . . .Marshal Foch appeared, a little man with hard energetic features which at first glance betrayed the habit of command."

After examining the German's credentials, Foch asked them sternly, "What brings these gentlemen here? What do you want of me?" Attempting to bargain a cease-fire without an immediate surrender, the Germans were rebuffed.

"I have no proposals to make," Foch said. He gave the Germans the terms of the Armistice decided at Versailles by the Supreme Council of War and ratified earlier that week by the Allied heads of government.

The Germans' answer, he told them, was due by 11 a.m. the following Monday. With Wagnerian misgivings, the Germans brooded on the conjunction of the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month. They withdrew to await further instructions, which arrived late that weekend.

"On Sunday evening," Sir Rosslyn remembered, "I had been talking to the marshal for a long time after dinner when an a.d.c. [aide de camp] came and told me with the marshal's compliments that he thought that the German envoy had received instructions and would probably want to see us tonight.

" . . . I lay down until midnight, when I was told that the envoys had asked to be received immediately. They came into the train and we resumed our seats as we did on Friday morning. There was but slight inclination on the part of any of the Germans to any protest."

The meeting, which is generally agreed to have begun about 2 a.m., was over quickly. "The discussion of the articles lasted until 5:12 a.m.," Erzberger wrote. "On the suggestion of Marshal Foch, it was agreed that the time should be taken as 5 a.m. and that the Armistice should come into force six hours later, at 11 a.m. French time.

"The signing of the terms began at 5:20 . . . I ended my speech with the words, 'A people of 70 million suffers but does not die,' to which Marshal Foch replied: 'Tres bien.' "

Curt and dismissive, Foch had no more to say in Compiegne. A photograph taken after the signing, now on sale here as a picture postcard, shows small smiles on the faces of most of the Allied delegates, aides and interpreters. Foch does not smile; he might be posing for his statue, a heroic representation, which now stares over the clearing where the armistice was signed.

Set among what seem to be cedar trees, the statue was dedicated in 1937, eight years after Foch's death and three years before France and Germany returned to Compiegne — "with a heavy Teutonic sense of irony," as a British commentator wrote — to sign another armistice.

On June 21, 1940, Adolf Hitler arrived at the Armistice crossroads, with road V2 marked 33 kilometers toward Soissons and road D546 marked 7 kilometers toward Compiegne. Accompanied by military and diplomatic officials, Hitler alighted from his car and inspected the Alsace-Lorraine Monument, built to celebrate the restoration of the two departments to France after World War I.

Hitler was reported to be silent as he gazed at the sword symbolizing the Allies piercing the fallen eagle of Germany. Then Hitler passed on foot down an avenue between the trees and glanced at the memorial stone in the middle of the clearing: "Here, on Nov. 11, 1918, perished the criminal pride of the German empire, conquered by the free people whom it sought to enslave."

Foch's railroad car had been moved from a one-story museum to the nearby spot where it sat in November, 1918. As a large crowd watched and as the ceremony was filmed for showing in Germany, Hitler entered carriage No. 2419 D and awaited the French delegation — unlike Foch, the German press pointed out, who had entered after his defeated enemies.

Compiegne, the Nov. 11, 1918 signing: Sir Rosslyn Wemyss and Marshal Foch are third and fourth from the left.

When the Frenchmen appeared to end their part of World War II, Hitler rose to greet them. He waited while a statement was read, blaming France and Britain for starting the war, and then left on a trip to Paris, where he visited Napoleon's tomb at the Invalides and danced a victory jig at the Palais de Chaillot.

The armistice terms were signed the next day, June 22. Later, on Hitler's orders, the clearing was destroyed: its trees chopped down, its avenues plowed up, the museum housing Foch's railroad headquarters demolished, the Alsace-Lorraine monument and the memorial stone taken apart and shipped to Berlin, along with carriage No. 2419 D. Only Foch's statue was left untouched, staring from its pedestal over the ruins, in a sign of contempt.

During the war, Foch's railroad car was destroyed by an Allied air attack, but the stones were more durable. They were shipped back from Germany and the monument and memorial stone were rebuilt; the railroad car now on display in the reconstructed museum is another Wagons-Lits carriage of the period.

It is marked No. 2419 D and decorated with, among other items, the Allies' flags, Foch's cigar holder and a reproduction of his historic order of the day, No. 5961, that faraway November:

"To the Allied forces: . . .You have won the greatest battle in history, saved the most sacred cause: the freedom of the world. Be proud, you have adorned your colors with undying glory. Posterity will owe you eternal gratitude."

In another November, posterity will gather this Sunday, a somewhat smaller crowd than the 10,000 who attended the 60th anniversary of the Armistice signing last year. The road from Compiegne to the forest clearing is well-marked and bus service from Compiegne's railroad station is scheduled for those coming by train from the Gare du Nord in Paris. The official ceremony is planned in the afternoon, starting at 2 p.m. and including a military review, the placing of wreaths and several speeches.

During the early morning, veterans' groups will have their own ceremonies, and several sacred flames will be lit and carried to other towns in France. Nothing in particular appears to be planned for 11 a.m., when the Great War officially stopped. ■

No More Swansongs for the Lyric

by Barbara Lovenheim

LONDON — When the Lyric Theatre in Hammersmith, London, closed its Victorian portals in 1965 after 75 years of theatrical triumphs to make way for a shopping center, Sir John Gielgud — who had starred there in "Richard II," "Venice Preserved" and "The Importance of Being Ernest" — broke down and wept while hundreds of faithful fans wrote letters of angry protest.

For the Lyric had given rise to many lasting theater traditions. On its spacious proscenium, Nigel Playfair produced the celebrated version of "The Beggar's Opera" in 1920 that ran for more than three years; Frederic Ashton and Marie Rambert danced together for the first time in 1926, thereby giving birth to British ballet; Harold Pinter premiered his first play, "The Birthday Party" and scores of England's most notable actors and actresses gave memorable performances — Lily Langtry, George Arliss, Alex Guinness, Dirk Bogarde, Flora Robson, Margaret Rutherford, Edith Evans, Donald Pleasence, Peggy Ashcroft, Richard Burton and Paul Scofield.

But the tears of England's most venerable actor were not in vain. The Lyric has just reopened its doors, complete with its original blue and cream-colored plasterwork ceiling, rococco balcony and proscenium arch, with a sparkling new production of George Bernard Shaw's comedy, "You Never Can Tell." Sir John Gielgud delivered the opening prologue and a troop of 15 state trumpeters played "God Save the Queen" to herald a rare appearance by the Queen and Duke of Edinburgh. They were surrounded by a full cast of London theater goers, including major political leaders, theater personalities (Alan Bates, Peggy Ashcroft, Athene Seyler) and just plain folk — several of whom had won tickets to opening night in a contest sponsored by the London dailies.

The man responsible for the opening night festivity was Bill Thomley, the Lyric's new artistic administrator. "Because the Queen opened the theater, everyone in London knows about us. Hopefully, the Lyric will be mentioned in the same breath as the National and the Royal Shakespeare Company [England's two major state theaters], and people already are doing that," said the trim, articulate director, who is responsible for directing the artistic and administrative policies of the new theater complex.

Mr. Thomley was selected by members of the Hammersmith and Fulham Council, who finally decided to restore the theater in 1972 at a cost of $7 million. "I expect they liked my philosophy," explained the new director, still looking buoyant the day after opening night. "On not so grand a scale, my job is analagous to that of Rudolf Bing at The Met or John Tooley at Covent Garden. In these days, an artistic director who will direct both the theater and the plays doesn't work if you want to attract high quality directors — who will only work in a small theater for a limited amount of time — and sustain the highest theater quality. You can't be both a manager and a director — one side or the other will suffer."

John Hussey

The new Lyric Theatre opens with Shaw's "You Never Can Tell."

Originally trained as an actor and director in the Bristol Old Vic, Mr. Thomley served as an assistant director of the Edinburgh Festival for 11 years before coming to London to manage the co-operative Actor's Company. "Acting and directing were very constricting worlds for me. I wanted to do greater things," says the new impresario with the head of reddish-brown hair, a neatly-trimmed beard and precise English accent.

The new Lyric should provide ample opportunity for him to prove his craft. It contains an elaborate three-tiered auditorium that seats 550 and is an exact replica of the original structure designed by Frank Matchum (the parts were stored in an aircraft hangar when the building was dismantled); a small studio theater seating 150 for one-man shows and revues; a large exhibition hall; a fully-serviced restaurant; three bars; a terraced patio decorated with comfortable brown chairs, a soft red rug, numerous green plants and colorful lithographs from the original theater productions.

True to his word, Mr. Thomley has already designed a full plate of theater events designed to serve many appetites. "We're trying to set up a careful balance of pieces which will appeal to the general public and also produce new pieces. We have a beautiful 19th-century theater here which is warmer and more inviting than the National. But we can't be just a museum. We must do new work," he explains emphatically.

This coming year he will be working in tandem with two of London's leading directors, David Giles and Michael Blakemore. Mr. Giles, the veteran of BBC TV who directed "The Forsyte Saga" and "The Mayor of Casterbridge," is directing the current Shaw production and will direct "Aladdin" this Christmas, an original pantomime created specifically for the Lyric by Sandy Wilson (who wrote "The Boyfriend"). Next year, Mr. Blakemore, from the National Theater, will direct Noel Coward's "Hay Fever" and Hedrik Ibsen's "The Wild Duck."

Also scheduled are new plays by Canadian writer John Murrell, Cornish playwright Nick Darke and Roger McGough; Sunday recitals featuring Princess Grace of Monaco, Frank Muir, Dorothy Muri, Dorothy Tutin and Donald Flanders and a series of lunchtime films starring Charlie Chaplin, the Keystone Cops, Flash Gordon and showing major sporting events.

For despite Mr. Thomley's careful speech and dapper appearance, he is no theatrical snob. "My job is to make a success of the theater at its highest artistic level, but also to make it accessible to the broadest kind of community. The theater here has tended to become rarefied, and I'd be happy if we can attract lower income groups back. It's lovely to see people in overalls downstairs eating lunch or drinking coffee on the patio," he says, making no theatrical bones about the fact that he will not depend on high quality dramatic performances to sustain the venture.

It's still too early to predict whether the theater will continue its opening night flush and share laurels with Britain's other leading theaters. But Mr. Thomley has many pluses on his side. The Lyric is the only theater in the crowded area of West London where some two to three million people live. The Hammersmith and Fulham Council have given him a first-year grant of $700,000 for top directors and performers. And the elaborate theater structure will no doubt become a tourist attraction. As one architect remarked: "You don't have to put on plays here. People will come just to stare at the ceiling."

About that, you never can tell. ■

هكذا من الأصل

ussels Toasts : Toques Europe

by Vicky Elliott

RUSSELS — Last Sunday, Brussels' Grand'Place was awash not only with the usual umbrellas but the swan-white *toques* of 400 chefs. The occasion: a mic feast for European chefs concocted efs of Brussels to celebrate the capital's nniversary. And they proved that Bel- : not only fond of *la grande bouffe*, but d line in *haute cuisine* as well.

ost people, Belgian food means *moules* s, the ubiquitous mussels and French it in the Michelin guide, the Bible of ood gastronome, Brussels figures second Paris. It harvests a total of 33 stars (in- *two three-star and nine two-star restau-* — way ahead of Lyons, which has only

ne has quite decided yet whether Brus- *lly* is the capital of Europe, but Belgians, us that they are hosts to the rest of Eu- ake their diplomatic duties seriously. motto for the evening," said Pierre er, Belgium's answer to Paul Bocuse and e mover behind Sunday evening's binge, Europe united by its chefs.' " He and 10 ssels' greatest chefs ladled up to their for- olleagues — a cast of 1,200 including s — a banquet that catered to all tastes.

Belgian chef prepared — and paid for — cially chosen four-course menu, served to 90 guests in the revamped Salle de la Ma- e. There were glorious fish dishes — fol- by quails in aspic, stuffed snipe, pigeons, nts and sweetbreads. Then succulent Bel- cheeses that included *Maredsou* and *Re-* n. And because, after all, this was Belgi- here was beer on tap as well as wine, along uscious pastries from Wittamer, purveyors Belgian royal family.

many cooks, one would have thought. A hand and good coordination were needed ng off a public relations exercise of this imde, whipped into a froth like a giant e. (Needless to say, none of the chefs attempt *that* under such conditions.) The -strung chefs couldn't even agree on hotplates to use. But by Sunday night, the ences were smoothed out.

e chefs' extra assistants were pooled at the net to help out Roland de Reu, a Brussels who runs his restaurant singlehandedly. He his guests at the door, pours their aperi- hen rushes back into the kitchen to prepare ishes. He even does the cleaning up later For the banquet, he offered a *terrine* of threads, with pistachios, a "fish soup from North Sea," and "Brussels chicken *u la* ," (a local cherry beer put aside to mature ally for the occasion) all served by his new f."

e (French) champagne, which flowed un- ngly, courtesy of Krug — co-sponsor of the with the Brussels Syndicat d'Initiative — still gushing at 3 a.m. Dutch wine mer- ts rubbed elbows with Italian chefs, and the ned *toques* of French cuisine caught up on ary gossip. "There is no chefs' union," said Verger, a French chef who works at Ras- t, Germany, "so we need an unusual occa- like this to get together."

Someone should do this for us — to show Spanish cuisine isn't only paella," said one ish chef. The evening went down well all round, and the point was made: Belgians really do know how to eat well.

Eating, one of the Belgians' national pastimes, is mercilessly caricatured by the French as *frite*-eating. The slur is somewhat unfair. The ordinary Belgian probably eats fewer fried potatoes than the Frenchman, with his endless *steack-frites*. Pierre Romeyer, a 102-kilo cube of a chef, gives the Belgian rejoinder to the French gibes: "What's the difference between a French- *man and a potato?*" "A *potato is cultivated*," Romeyer declares.

Joking apart, the Belgian chefs do recognize the debt they owe to French cuisine. Romeyer sums up Belgian cuisine as "80 percent French finesse, and 20 percent German volume." Pierre Wynants, the Belgian chef who took over Comme Chez Soi from his father and pushed it into Michelin's three-star league, admits, "Imagine Belgium as a province of France, with the regional touches that transform the basic foundation of classical *haute cuisine*."

The result is mouthwatering. Belgium's national forests are filled with a wide range of game: deer, boar and pheasant, often cooked with beer rather than wine. Fish dishes are a must, particularly *waterzoii*, a sort of North Sea *bouillabaisse* that can include chicken. Other specialities include *anguilles en vert*, eels swathed in a green sauce for which the orthodox recipe demands 12 different herbs, and the unrivaled Belgian *crevettes grises*, tiny shrimps, often served with tomatoes and mayonnaise.

Pierre Wynants, who was once told at cooking school "You'll never get anywhere in cooking," turns this national favorite into a miracle of refinement. The shrimps, shelled and chilled, arrive in a light cream sauce flavored with citronella. Jacques Brel, the famous Belgian singer, was not far off the mark when he called Comme Chez Soi "la plus belle chanson de la cuisine." A meal there continues, flawless course after course, right down to the tiny crystallized grapes and other *petit fours* that arrive with coffee.

The atmosphere is warm and intimate. "Comme Chez Soi is above all a family operation," says Michel Troisgros, 25, the son of the famous Lyons chef Pierre. He has spent the past few years in Brussels learning the *metier* under Wynants' direction.

Wynants follows in his father's tradition, and his touch is so light that even seven courses sit comfortably. "Pierre's father," says chief Belgian gastronome Henri Lemaire, who writes a weekly food column under the name "Soubise," "was serving up *la nouvelle cuisine* without even knowing it."

In Brussels on Sunday, Jacques Cagna, a well-known exponent of the new cuisine in Paris, acknowledged another Brussels chef, Abel Bernard of "La Cravache d'Or," as "one of the real precursors of *nouvelle cuisine*." Bernard was the creator of dishes like smoked *loup de mer* (seaperch) and oysters cooked in a champagne sauce, which have become favorites all over Europe. As Cagna puts it, "Bernard was there 15 years before *nouvelle cuisine* became a vogue."

There is a wide choice of good places to eat. The doyen of Brussels restaurants, the Villa Lorraine, is frequented by the respectable rich, in a leafy greenhouse setting reminiscent of Le Pre Catelan in the Bois de Boulogne. At L'Ecailler du Palais Royal, a fish restaurant run by the same owner, Marcel Kreusch, the charming chef, Jean Snykers, is retiring, and Attilio Basso of Mon Menage a Toi will be taking over from him. Chez Marcel, where Marcel Brognon cooks at an open stove, specializes in lobsters. En Plein Ciel, the top floor restaurant at the Brussels Hilton, is considered the gastronomic winner of the whole Hilton chain. Other restaurants include Claude Dupont, La Maison du Cygne, and Le Barbizon, 12 kilometers out of the center. Their chefs all participated in the banquet.

Even French visitors, notoriously difficult to please, find it difficult to fault either the service or food in Belgium, but there is one thing that leaves a nasty aftertaste: the price. The figures on the menu are deceptive, because in addition to the 15 percent service charge, the Belgians slap on an extra 19 percent in value added tax. The 34 percent markup will bring your meal to an average $50-$60 a head.

You can understand how extravagant West German Commissioner Wilhelm Haferkamp ran up his controversial entertainment bills. The restaurateurs blame prices on Social Security charges and rising costs. "Almost all of our ingredients are imported from France or elsewhere," explains Pierre Romeyer's wife Mouche, "and that helps push up prices."

Residents in Brussels will vouch for the cuisine. "I don't see that the French have any reason to look down their noses at Brussels restaurants," says the wife of one high Common Market official. And the foreign guests at Sunday's banquet seemed to agree. ■

Illustration by Martin Friedman

The Maligned Carob: Worth Its Weight in Gold

by Eric Robins

ALGARVE, Portugal — The ugly gnarled bean of the evergreen carob tree *(Ceratonia siliqua)* featured in the Bible has a new look and a burgeoning fashionability.

A native of the Levant, the old bean was until recently considered only good as a food for cattle or as rich material for the compost heap. Now, it's been found to have at least a dozen other uses.

Portugal's Atlantic province of Algarve, one of the world's main producers of the carob's leguminous fruit, is now exporting increasing quantities to the United States, Britain and other parts of Europe. Here, the tree is called *alfarrobeira*, a modern derivation of the *al kharrobah* of the Moorish invaders of A.D. 711.

The dark-brown bean is rich in vitamins and protein, while the hardy, spreading tree — sometimes reaching a height of 50 feet — on which it grows in profusion, prospers in the hot limestone zone of the Algarve and in areas with similar climates: parts of the eastern Mediterranean, California and Florida.

The milled carob bean, a sweetish, subtle blend of chocolate and dates, is being used in the United States, Portugal and elsewhere by chocolate manufacturers. In America, carob bars are being promoted as a dieter's substitute for chocolate — which may also explain why carob ice cream, made from the flour of the crushed bean, has recently become such a popular flavor in the United States.

In Portugal, however, the marketing of "chococarobs" in attractive foil wrappings has been dictated by the fact that Portugal can no longer afford to import cocoa beans in large quantities, with the loss of her African territories.

English schoolboys have always known the the wizened bean was a cheap substitute for a candy bar. Similarly, the bean is considered a Christmas treat for children in Austria, where it is known and imported as "St. John's Bread." This is because the beans are "the husks that swine did eat" (St. Luke 15:16) that kept the saint alive during his 40 days and nights in the desert — not by eating locusts as has been popularly supposed. (In ancient Arabic "locust" means both the horn-like pod of a tree *and* a grasshopper; a "pod" is a case of locust's eggs.)

Since the time of St. John, the carob has often brought relief to the hungry. Here, in times of drought and famine, the peasants of the Algarve turn to it as a nourishing food. They harvest the beans by shaking them from the trees with long bamboo poles, putting them into 15-kilo baskets known as *arrobas*.

In their dried state, the beans are easily stored in sacks and have a long life as "instant protein." Their ground-up mantles also make an agreeable substitute for coffee. In fact, today the bean's "germ" — found between its two halves and containing 45 percent protein — is being used as a vital ingredient in baby foods in Japan.

The skin provides an ebony-black pigment for the world's plastics industry and also has a role in the manufacture of cosmetics. Chemical industries are busy developing even more uses for the pod, with its sugary pulp and stone-hard seeds of consistent size.

In the days of the Egyptian pharaohs, these seeds — the original Arabic *qirat* or "carat" — served as basic units of weight for workers in gold, other precious metals and gems. (A carat was equal to 200 milligrams.) Hence the custom, surviving to this day, of measuring the purity and value of gold in "karats."

Color display advertisements for Portuguese brandy, or *aguardente*, show a bottle being consumed by the flames of hell. This puts the situation rather neatly. One of the more potent *aguardentes* that has just come on the Portuguese market is being distilled from carob

Nelly Charbonneau

beans at Santa Catarina, in the foothills of the Algarve's "Mountains of the Cauldron."

The result poured from the vats is a clear, fiery liquid that comes in a green flagon with a puce and white label featuring a cluster of black carob beans. It is called *aguardentes de alfarroba* and, unlike true brandies, is best kept in the refrigerator and served cold. Costing just over $2 a bottle, it is not surprising that this particular *aguardente* has a kick like a mule. On the Algarve, carob husks are fed to mules, horses and donkeys as well as livestock.

Christina von Rosen, who owns a tree and plant nursery near the Algarve capital of Faro, sums it up neatly: "There seems to be no end to the uses to which the *alfarroba*, or carob bean, can be put. It appears to be truly worth its weight in gold." ■

SHOWS

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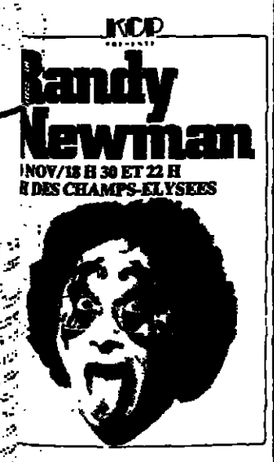

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Unlocking Europe's Closets: Gay Liberation Comes On Strong

The love that once dared not speak its name is today shouting it out all over Western Europe. It is heard with mounting intensity at gay bars and homosexual jamborees, through magazines and in street parades. In country after country, the closets are opening for what the French call *le come-out*. On a continent whose homosexuals little more than a generation ago were on Hitler's extermination list, the Gay Liberation movement is firmly rooted and clamoring for equal rights.

The reception by the straight community has, by and large, been remarkably mature and restrained. No Anita Bryant has climbed onto the stage to defend European youth from contamination. Even the churches are trying to tackle the problem with calm and compassion.

The protestant Church of England, for example, has just produced a report saying that homosexual relationships can be justified and homosexuals allowed into the priesthood. The report may yet be rejected by the church's bishops as a whole, but the mere fact that it could have been written is indicative of Europe's changing moral climate.

Even in Israel, where the orthodox Rabbinate wields enormous power, no one tried to stop the gay movement from holding its first open meeting in a square in the heart of Tel Aviv this summer. And while the Old Testament rules that homosexuals must be stoned to death, Israeli civil laws against homosexuality are hardly enforced any longer.

In most Western European countries today, homosexuals no longer have problems with the law. Outright anti-gay legislation barely exists anymore, and the few laws that still exist are mostly ignored.

Last month, Sweden became the first country to declare formally that homosexuality is not an illness. In Holland, homosexual rights are so extensive that Dutch gay liberation movements are mostly crusading for homosexual freedoms in less tolerant countries, such as Greece and the Soviet Union.

In France, the departure of straitlaced Charles de Gaulle has permitted more tolerance toward homosexuality, while in the democracy that has replaced Generalissimo Franco's dictatorship, Spanish homosexuals say they are much better off than they were a few years ago.

But law or no law, homosexuality is still enough of a social taboo to threaten a job, military rank or family stability. The proudly proclaimed liberalism of France and Britain is only skin-deep where gays are concerned. In West Germany, a recent poll showed, homosexuals are despised by more people than are neo-Nazis. And most countries have left their police some leeway for harassing homosexuals under laws to protect minors, keep the streets orderly or, in Spain's case, "protect state security."

Finland has liberalized its laws on homosexuality — but continues to ban its state-run television and radio stations from portraying the subject in a positive light.

Amnesty International has proven reluctant to take up cases of imprisoned homosexuals, says Edmund Lynch of the Dublin-based International Gay Association, which claims to represent at least 10,000 homosexuals in 35 gay movements the world over.

"In a way it would be easier if we had to wage a legal battle against unfair laws," says a Rome homosexual named Bruno. "Combating social and psychological barriers is much more difficult."

Gays are increasingly willing to fight their battles in public. A Northern Ireland homosexual, Jeff Dudgeon, has gone to the European Court of Human Rights to fight Ireland's harsh homosexuality laws, and the court will soon decide whether to take on the case. And after Pope John-Paul II called homosexual acts immoral, the International Gay Association quickly sent him an open letter of protest.

Europe's homosexual movement seems to take its cue almost entirely from the United States. It shares the same catchwords, like "gay," "cruising" and "le comeout," looks to San Francisco as a mecca of gaydom, and sees Anita Bryant, the Florida orange juice queen turned anti-gay-campaigner as its archenemy.

A look at Western Europe country by country shows that, without exception, there has been a loosening of legal restrictions and social prejudice toward homosexuality to some degree in the past decade.

This week France's Antenne-2 TV network aired a film about homosexuality followed by a debate in which 12 homosexuals appeared onscreen, some of whom were clearly identifiable. "This film was necessary," wrote critic Catherine Clement of the socialist daily Le Matin, "first of all, to open the ears and the hearts of the deafest."

French essayist Roland Barthes wrote recently that "homosexuality shocks less, but it continues to intrigue." This year Paris Match magazine printed a five-page spread on the "homo wave" in France. And a public opinion poll found that about 60 percent of Frenchmen aren't bothered by homosexuality (although 39 percent think it's an illness).

Marseilles hosted the first "summer school for homosexuals" in July. Michel Foucault, France's leading sociologist, came out of the closet. The number of gay bars and nightclubs in Paris has almost tripled over five years, to 80, and the city's weekly entertainment guides now list gay nightclubs separately.

A number of books on homosexuality are being published in France this winter. They range from a study of homosexuality during the Second Empire (*"Nos Ancetres les Pervers,"* by Pierre Hahn), to *"Balzac du Cote de Sodome,"* by Philippe Berthier (a study of homosexuality in Balzac's works). Also being published is *"Homologie, Court Traite des Moeurs,"* a provocative pamphlet by Michael d'Hermes that attacks the concept of family and includes such pithy observations as: "The psychiatrist and the priest are the firemen of sex whom one summons the moment one smells a suspicious smell."

Still, France's gay movement is not yet cohesive enough to wield real power, and none of the major political blocs looks ready to go after the homosexual vote.

Technically, homosexuality has not been a crime in predominantly Catholic France since the Napoleonic Code (drawn up by a homosexual, Jean-Jacques de Cambaceres) took effect. The Code did not mention homosexuality or any other "unnatural acts." Discriminatory laws did not appear until the Vichy collaborators took power in World War II.

After the Liberation, Charles de Gaulle abolished all Vichy laws except those which set the age of consent for minors at 18 for homosexual acts. For heterosexual coupling the limit is 15.

In 1960, parliament passed a bill declaring homosexuality to be "a social scourge" like tuberculosis and alcoholism. Thus de Gaulle's departure was a blessing to homosexuals. Under the more tolerant regimes of Georges Pompidou and Valery Giscard d'Estaing, attitudes eased up, and convictions for corrupting a minor dropped from 442 in 1961 to 126 last year.

A bill to amend the homosexuality laws has passed the Senate. But it has little hope of passing the lower house. "Deputies don't want to get into trouble in the provinces by appearing to defend homosexuality," explains Denis Bredin, the attorney who drafted a similar Socialist-sponsored bill.

A highly placed French civil servant explains that the chief obstacle homosexuals face is the impeccable moral conduct demanded by the civil service, which employs one in every four French workers. "No one enters the civil service without undergoing a morals inquiry by the police," he says.

Until recently, homosexuals wouldn't fight in court for fear of the exposure, says Alexandre Rosier, attorney for 11 homosexuals fined in 1977 after a police swoop on a gay disco. His clients are appealing their conviction — a telling sign of the bold new face of the fight for gay rights in France.

Illustration by Martin Frishman

In Britain, homosexuality has long been a fact of life, yet a sensation sweeps the country each time it is revealed that so-and-so is a "queer," a "poof" or, keeping up with the headlines, a "Thorpe," the latest pejorative term for English homosexuals. The ghost of Queen Victoria still haunts the British Isles.

The gay scene in Britain is, in the words of the successful magazine Gay News, "an expanding closet." For although sex between men was decriminalized 12 years ago, most British homosexuals, despite this quip, still won't admit their preference for fear of losing their jobs or social status.

Oscar Wilde, jailed and hounded to his death by charges of homosexuality, was tragically over-optimistic when he joked that no homosexual would ever be prosecuted in Britain because half the people were homosexuals themselves and the other half didn't believe it existed.

Typical of British attitudes was the reaction to a poem published in Gay News in 1976 about a soldier expressing homosexual love for Jesus. Hauled before a court on an obscure charge of "blasphemous libel," Gay News and its editor, Denis Lemon, were convicted and fined in 1977, and lost an appeal to the House of Lords.

The law itself is ambivalent. Homosexual acts were first outlawed in 1885, but only between men because, the fable goes, Queen Victoria refused to believe that women could have sex together. That law remains unchanged in Scotland and Northern Ireland, but in England and Wales it was revised in 1967 to legalize sex in private between consenting adults over 21.

Legal or not, last year police were on two occasions discovered taking car license numbers outside the meeting place of the Campaign for Homosexual Equality (CHE). CHE claims police generally treat gays as "quasi-criminals."

Still, activists claim more and more homosexuals are coming out of the closet. Gay News claims a circulation of 22,000 and a readership five times that size. In June, 8,000 homosexuals marched through London in the biggest "coming out" Britain has ever known.

When the World Health Organization this year defined homosexuality as an illness, 30 Swedish homosexuals called in sick and then asked for government sick pay. The state welfare board refused, but sought to redress the matter by declaring that homosexuality is *not* an illness. So Sweden is once again in the forefront of the sexual revolution, where it has always seemed most comfortable.

Swedish homosexuals long ago won the battle still being fought elsewhere in Europe. The country has no laws whatsoever limiting homosexual activities. The last ones were abolished in 1965. Today, Swedish homosexuals can tune into Radio Gay, a weekly broadcast on Stockholm's conventional radio station. For Swedish gays, the battle is now "simply to get out and be seen, tell what you are, get accepted for what you are," says Jon Voss, a 19-year-old Radio Gay broadcaster who feels that homosexuals are still "at the bottom of the scale" in his country.

Sweden being a super-welfare state, the biggest problem for a gay couple is to get the bureaucracy to recognize claims for state-subsidized housing, tax-breaks, cheap travel and all the other benefits available to heterosexual couples.

By law, homosexual teachers cannot be fired, but they often face public contempt and the state can relocate them. "It takes a lot of courage to be a homosexual teacher," says Hans Nestius, chairman of the National Association for Sexual Information. And military officers whose homosexuality becomes too well known are invariably forced to retire.

Spanish homosexuals say they live more in fear of the law than gays in any other Western European country except Portugal. At the same time, paradoxically, they enjoy a certain level of acceptance that existed even under Gen. Francisco Franco.

Barcelona is considered Spain's most tolerant city. Police seldom bother gays in the saunas and gay bars, and people no longer are shocked to see men walking along hand in hand on the tree-lined Ramblas Boulevard, the center of Barcelona nightlife. Eight thousand homosexuals and lesbians demonstrated there on June 24, and police never intervened. The municipality even rented them a hall for a week of "gay cinema."

It is different, however, in the northern port city of Bilbao and in relatively cosmopolitan Madrid, where police sweep regularly through the gay ghetto, detaining bar and nightclub customers. The police also patrol parks and dimly lit streets where homosexuals meet. In all, there are said to be about 600 gays in jail or free on bail, awaiting trial on charges either of public scandal or molesting minors. Sentences on each range from six months to six years.

Despite their complaints, homosexuals say things were worse under Gen. Franco, and that the movement is active, robust and growing in membership, influence and power. Theaters and night clubs often present homosexual themes quite explicitly. A magazine called Mr. Gay is sold openly. Daily newspapers and general-interest magazines carry ads offering massages for and by "gays." (Spaniards have taken over the American slang word.)

While they complain of police harassment and old-fashioned attitudes in the church and government, Dutch homosexuals are not complaining too loudly. "We have it relatively good here," says Page Grubb, 30, an American lecturer at the University of Amsterdam. But, he says, "we want full recognition equal to all other Dutchmen."

As one such act of recognition, Dutch gays are campaigning to have a monument set up for the countless Netherlands homosexuals who died in concentration camps as part of Hitler's drive to rid the Reich of "antisocials."

The Dutch Homosexual Association, founded in 1911, is the oldest still existing in Europe. The country has had no laws on homosexuality since it adopted the Napoleonic Code.

Still, the Dutch gay movement is active. Last year it bought a $50,000, full-page ad in Time magazine to protest Anita Bryant's activiti[es]. And a year ago the movement organized "G[ay] Train," a day when homosexuals rode Du[tch] trains and demonstrated at each stop against [the] railroad's refusal to sell them reduced-pri[ce] family season tickets.

There is no law against homosexuality [in] West Germany, but anti-gay sentiment ru[ns high]. In 1974, a survey by Bremen University [prof.] Ruediger Lautmann found that West Germ[ans] are more sympathetic to communists, neo-Na[zis] and prostitutes than they are to homosexuals.

Some sociologists think this dislike may be [a] leftover from the Nazi era. Europe's first ho[mo]sexual association was founded in 1899 in Ge[r]many, but it was disbanded by Hitler, who [had] sent about 250,000 homosexuals to concentra[]tion camps. They had to wear pink armbands [] there. Virtually none survived.

This summer, Frankfurt witnessed a wee[k] long festival of gay activism called Homo[]that demonstrated how wide the closet doo[rs] have been flung open in West Germany. A sam[]ple extract from the brochures they distributed: "As teachers we are thrown out of schools. [We] are pursued into the darkest corners. [Chil]dren are warned about us, we are beaten up a[nd] thrown into dungeons."

At the seventh annual convention of the Re[]olutionary Italian Homosexual Front (FUORI) in Turin this year, Italian gays demonstrated [in] the streets, offering a reward for the capture [of] the Ayatollah Khomeini, under whose Islami[c] regime a number of men have been executed fo[r] homosexual acts. And in Rome, another homo[]sexual group is planning a month-long gay pre[]festival which they hope will give birth to Eu[]rope's first homosexual archive.

But, despite the publicity they attract, prim[a]rily in the radical or leftwing press, these groups are small and relatively few Italian homosexuals have actually come out of the closet.

Italy has no laws for or against homosexuali[]ty. But this does not make Italy a gay paradis[e]. When FUORI was founded in 1971, respons[e] was limited. Not until four years later, prompt[]ed by the murder of homosexual poet and mo[]viemaker Pierpaolo Pasolini, did Italian state r[a]dio and television even dare utter the wor[d] homosexual. Centuries of taboos set by th[e] church and by a society that has always stress[ed] masculinity worked to keep the Italian clos[et] firmly locked.

But in recent years the homosexual movement has gained momentum, helped by the voci[ferous] youth and feminist movements that ha[ve] brought sexual issues into the open. FUORI's biggest step toward acceptance was its linkup four years ago, with the Radical Party, Italy's chief champion of civil rights causes. Other homosexual militants have since chosen to asso[]ciate themselves with other leftist groups within the new counter-culture movement.

According to FUORI, more than 3,000 Ital[]ians belong to homosexual movements. In re[]cent years, homosexual clubs have sprung up in many cities. There are several homosexual mag[]azines and theatre groups, a legal aid servic[e] helps homosexual victims of violence, and some private radio stations now reserve several hours a week for programs run by homosexuals. Twenty Italian cities, including some in the strongly 'macho' south, have small local homo[]sexual liberation groups.

But FUORI admits it is difficult to rally mo[re] than 30 people for a demonstration in which participants may be taunted or even assaulted. And others feel their careers would suffer if they came out. If discharged from the army, they might be unable to join the civil service.

Common prejudices may have been bolstered by the Vatican's document on sexual ethics is[]sued three years ago, which defined homose[x]uality as a sickness that becomes a sin if pu[t] into practice.

This International Herald Tribune survey w[as] compiled from reports by Elaine Davenport, Ha[n]ry Debelius, Jules Farber, Sari Gilbert, John He[r]bert, Alessandra Stanley and Gale Wiley.

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OECD Report Said to Forecast Real Growth Slumping to 1.5%

By Jack Aboaf

PARIS, Nov. 8 (AP-DJ) — West- industrialized countries are ex- ed to experience a real growth only 1.5 percent next year, higher tion rates and a sharp deterio- n of their current-account ces.

is is the gist of a still confiden- and preliminary report pre- d by experts of the Organiza- r Economic Cooperation and lopment, according to sources. be presented to the organiza- high-level Economic Policy mittee next week.

OECD secretariat is said to t the brunt of next year's slow- n be felt during the first half, gradual improvement in ac- thereafter.

the 1.5 percent growth for the D area as a whole, which com- with an expected 3 percent in is somewhat misleading be- it largely reflects expectations of a negative expansion in the United States, which accounts for about 38 percent of the combined gross national product of the 24 member countries, sources said.

The OECD prediction of a negative growth of about 1 percent or more for the United States in 1980 — the first decline in real output since 1975 and compared with a positive 2 percent this year — is understood to have been contested by the U.S. delegation, which sees stable real U.S. output or even positive year-on-year growth.

All other major OECD member countries, with the exception of Britain, are forecast to experience positive growth rates next year, though at a decelerating pace. These include: Japan, 5.5 percent (6 percent in 1979); West Germany, 2.3 percent (4 percent); France, 2.1 percent (2.5 percent); Italy, 2 percent (4 percent); Britain, minus 0.7 percent (plus 0.5 percent).

The 60-percent-plus rise in oil prices since the beginning of this year, equivalent to 1.25 percent of the area's GNP, will also sharply affect the current-account balance-of-payments position of member countries. From a surplus of about $6.5 billion in 1978, the OECD is seen experiencing a deficit of $30 billion this year.

Payments Pattern

The swing, however, obscures the marked improvements in the pattern of payments among major member countries. This is particularly true for the United States, which, despite a $16-billion increase in its oil import bill, is expected to more than halve its deficit this year and possibly move into a surplus in 1980, the sources said.

The OECD experts see a continuation of the "intolerable" rate of inflation set to rise to between 9 percent and 10 percent for the area as a whole, and higher unemployment.

The sources point out, however, that the OECD forecasts are based on current policies of member governments, and on the technical assumption that the real price of oil next year will not exceed that of manufactured goods.

"Although we do not know whether member policies will remain unchanged throughout 1980, which is highly unlikely, there is every reason to expect a weakening of oil demand in line with slower growth expectations," the sources said.

But they acknowledged the general concern of OECD experts that the overall slowdown is unavoida-

(Continued on Page 14, Col. 2)

nk Cites Criticism

uban Bond Bid Dropped espite Ensured Success

From Agency Dispatches

RICH, Nov. 8 — The National of Cuba's planned 30-million bond on the Swiss capital et has been cancelled, the branch of the London Mer- Bank Singer and Friedlander oday.

is decision was taken despite ct that the issue's success was ed by subscriptions by institu- l investors before the start of ficial inscription period sched- from Nov. 19 to 23, the bank Zurich bankers believed the bond was the first attempt by government of President Fidel Castro to raise money on Western capital markets.

Cuba wanted to raise $18.2 million in Switzerland with a 12-year government note carrying a coupon of ¾ percentage point above six-month rates for Eurofrancs.

The managing syndicate decided to withdraw the bond following criticism in the press, the bank said. Officials of the syndicate of Swiss private banks preparing the issue also pointed to the "the political nature of the issue."

The major Swiss banks do not take part in such money-raising moves by Communist countries, leaving such business to the small private banks. In the summer, Poland successfully floated a 10-year, 30-million francs note.

There had been disagreement among the private banks about the Cuban issue, officials said.

The issue was originally to be managed by a syndicate led by the Geneva-based Banque Gutzwiller, Kurz, Bungener SA. But informed banking sources said the Geneva bank withdrew under pressure from Bank Len, which holds a majority of its shares and apparently opposes the deal because of Cuba's intervention in Africa and elsewhere (IHT, Nov. 3-4).

Question Raised

The Zurich subsidiary of Singer and Friedlander said it would take over leadership of the issuing syndicate but Cuba now has been told that it has been decided to drop the transaction.

Swiss government officials stressed that it had not brought any pressure on the private banks and that criticism had mostly been confined to the Swiss financial press, in particular the influential Neue Zurcher Zeitung.

ollar Firmer; old Off $6.25

NDON, Nov. 8 (AP-DJ) — d prices fell $6.25 an ounce to- to $389 while the dollar ngthened in thin, nervous trad- tterling was mixed and the yen er.

ld trading was moderate and s attributed the decline to of developments in the Iranian tion and a firm dollar. Gold d here at $388.50-$389.50, bid sked, down from $395.25 late rday.

e swing was in line with the re- of the the International Mone- Fund's auction yesterday when d 444,000 ounces of gold for an ge price of $393.55 an ounce. auction attracted bids for 1.8 n ounces and those accepted in a price range of $391.77 to 01.

hectic Tokyo foreign exchange ng, the dollar rose to 241.375 the highest since Feb. 13, 1978, m 240.15 yen yesterday.

ropean dealers said move- s in currency prices were diffi- to explain, although they d trading was made nervous pflicting reports on develop- s in Iran.

News and Notes

ine Webber and Blyth East- n Dillon have reached defini- agreement on a merger of the companies. The firms say after the merger, the invest- nt-banking operations of Blyth d Paine Webber will be consol- ted into a new entity to be ned Blyth Eastman Paine bber. It is expected that th's retail and research opera- ns will be integrated into those Paine Webber Jackson & tis and Paine Webber Mitch- Hutchins, Paine Webber's two olly owned operating subsidi- s, they add. In the merger, h share outstanding of Blyth ferred stock will be exchanged an equal amount of stated val- of new Paine Webber pre- red. Each share of Blyth com- n will be exchanged for Paine bber common in accordance h a formula based on the book ues of Paine Webber and yth, they say. Paine Webber reholders are scheduled to et in December to consider the rger.

* * *

Westinghouse Electric reached reement with Florida Power & ght on a uranium-supply suit ed by the utility. Westinghouse timated the pretax cost of the tlement at $28.9 million, which ll be recognized as an extraor- nary item in the fourth quarter. estinghouse says it now has set- d 12 of the original 77 urani- m-supply lawsuits brought by lities against it in late 1975. e company adds the 12 settle- nts account for about 65 per- nt of the total uranium original- claimed by the utilities.

* * *

CSR Ltd., which in recent eks has acquired about 19 per- nt of Thiess Holdings, will offer e CSR shares plus $5.40 for ery four Thiess Holdings shares does not already own, valuing Queensland, Australia, min- company at about $461 mil- n. Thiess' issued capital is 69 million ordinary shares. e CSR offer values Thiess shares at $7.05 each. Thiess, however, says a recent revaluation puts the company's worth in a range between $602 million and $859 million, or between $9.19 and $13.12 a share. Thiess chairman, Sir Leslie Thiess, said he considered the revaluation a more accurate reflection of the company's worth than the $6.74 a share paid by CSR for its recent acquisitions. He says the board opposes any attempt by another company to gain control of Thiess, adding it could only dilute the company's potential in the energy field.

* * *

The British government has sold its 7.6 percent stake in Cie Financiere de Suez, the holding company of a major French private banking group for about 195 million French francs (about $45 million).

* * *

The Pirelli group, a leading international tire concern, intends to streamline operations of its many European companies, including those it controls with Dunlop Ltd. of Britain. The group has not provided details of the streamlining, but Leopoldo Pirelli said in an interview published Thursday he was stepping as down as chairman of Industrie Pirelli SpA, the principal operating company in the group, so he could spend more time working toward "a greater coordination" of activities. Mr. Pirelli says the rationalization would involve production, sales and research operations. Observers said it might lead to reductions in personnel to curb the widening operating losses of Industrie Pirelli. "It's even more important today to succeed in carrying out the rationalizations that the union [with Dunlop] was designed to realize," the executive told the newspaper Corriere Della Sera. "Only in this way would it be possible to restore the health of both Dunlop's and Pirelli's tire activities." Pirelli will remain as chairman of Pirelli SpA.

9.5 Million Barrels Daily

Saudi's Oil Output Said At Top Sustainable Rate

By Anthony J. Parisi

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (NYT) — Saudi Arabia may be unable to increase oil production much beyond its current level of 9.5 million barrels a day until some time next spring, according to several oil industry specialists interviewed yesterday.

That view runs counter to the common belief in oil circles that the Saudis are capable of a sustained capacity of 10.5 MBD.

The more pessimistic assessment was expressed as oil industry concern persists that exports from Iran may yet falter and spark another world oil shortage.

No Relief

If the analysts who raised new doubts about Saudi production capacity are correct, the oil-consuming countries could not expect much relief from the Saudis should exports from Iran suddenly drop. These sources declined to be identified, because of the sensitivity of dealings with the oil-producing countries.

As the sources described it, however, the Saudis had apparently encountered new production and distribution problems that might take as long as six months to correct. Until then, they predicted, the Saudis probably could not exceed 10 MBD, except for a very brief period.

Policy Decision

These skeptics stressed that the new production and distribution snags did not reflect any fundamental problem in the Saudi oil fields. The snags seem to have arisen, they said, only because the Saudis decided some time ago to forgo routine development work that was necesary to maintain their present producing capacity.

"It's nothing basic; it's simply a lack of money and commitment," said one. "They can fix it in six months, and will. But right now, all the money in the world couldn't get them up to 10.5 [million barrels a day]."

Ex-Aide Alleged to Query Social Conscience of GM

By William H. Jones

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (WP) — A purported inside look at General Motors, by one of its former top executives, portrays leaders of the largest U.S. industrial firm as unconcerned about GM's substantial impact on U.S. society.

More damaging, the assessment attributed to John DeLorean asserts that some GM executives knew well in advance of the fall 1959 public introduction of ill-fated Corvair cars that "serious questions" had been raised about their safety.

"At the very most, there was a mountain of documented evidence that the car should not be built as it was then designed," Mr. DeLorean purportedly recalled.

"There wasn't a man in top GM management who had anything to do with the Corvair who would purposely build a car that he knew would hurt to kill people," Mr. DeLorean is quoted as stating. "But, as part of a management team pushing for increased sales and profits, each gave his individual approval in a group to decisions which produced the car in the face of the serious doubts that were raised about its safety."

Mr. DeLorean's purported account of his career at GM was published yesterday under the title "On a Clear Day You Can See General Motors," by J. Patrick Wright, former Detroit bureau chief for Business Week magazine.

Mr. DeLorean spent 17 years at GM, rising to group vice president for North American operations in 1972 — a post that put him in line to become GM president. He resigned early in 1973.

Mr. Wright said the highly critical assessment of GM is that of Mr. DeLorean. Before quitting GM, Mr. DeLorean had asked Mr. Wright to collaborate with him on a book about the inside view of a large U.S. business, Mr. Wright said. Playboy Press subsequently agreed to publish the book and made a $45,000 advance to the two men.

However, according to Mr. Wright, Mr. DeLorean later backed out of the project after providing the reporter with stacks of internal documents and hours of interviews. Mr. Wright said Mr. DeLorean "feared reprisals from GM would

(Continued on Page 14, Col. 1)

EEC Aide Seeks Action Against U.S. Textiles

BRUSSELS, Nov. 8 (AP-DJ) — Etienne Davignon, industry commissioner of the European Economic Community, said today the amount of cheap, synthetic textiles from the United States had reached near crisis proportions and quick remedial action was necessary.

He said the unfair advantage that lower domestic oil prices gave U.S. producers must end and he added he would make unspecified proposals to the EEC ministerial council Nov. 20.

"The situation is grave and it is absolutely essential that we correct this distortion," he said. But he added the commission had not drawn up final suggestions.

Controls on the prices of U.S. domestic oil have held prices below world levels. The Americans claim that they produce cheaper plastics and synthetic fabrics more because of their efficient methods and the weak dollar than because of the low-cost oil.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions
In local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Australia

CSR

First Half	1979	1978
Revenue	595.37	464.92
Profits	41.05	27.62
Per Share	0.266	0.22

Japan

Asahi Chemical Industry

First Half	1979	1978
Revenue	249,540.	211,540.
Profits	5,620.	3,170.

Hitachi Shipbuilding *

First Half	1979	1978
Revenue	109,636.	125,191.
Profits	442.	1,046.

** Full name is Hitachi Shipbuilding & Engineering Co.*

Sumitomo Heavy Industries

First Half	1979	1978
Revenue	112,242.	95,939.
Profits	207.	110.
Per Share	0.48	0.26

Teijin

First Half	1979	1978
Revenue	189,826.	171,845.
Profits	3,726.	179.
Per Share	5.19	0.26

Toray Industries

First Half	1979	1978
Revenue	227,130.	204,473.
Profits	7,375.	3,155.
Per Share	6.68	2.90

United States

American Motors

4th Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	831.3	682.7
Profits	10.63	25.98
Per share	0.35	0.86
Year	**1979**	**1978**
Revenue	3,120.	2,590.
Profits	83.94	36.69
Per share	2.76	1.21

Bendix

4th Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	928.3	945.5
Profits	34.32	29.47
Per Share	1.50	1.29
Year	**1979**	**1978**
Revenue	3,860.	3,650.
Profits	162.55	129.61
Per Share	7.10	5.74

Loews *

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	1,050.	881.7
Profits	49.59	48.58
Per Share	4.35	4.19
9 months	**1979**	**1978**
Revenue	2,950.	2,550.
Profits	147.98	124.09
Per Share	13.02	10.65

** 1978 figures restated.*

Sunbeam

2nd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	325.7	305.0
Profits	12.18	6.53
Per Share	0.82	0.44
6 months	**1979**	**1978**
Revenue	617.1	591.7
Profits	20.61	17.61
Per Share	1.39	1.19

SOCIETE CIVILE DES PORTEURS D'OBLIGATIONS 8.50% 1976-1986 de $1,000 NOMINAL DE LA CAISSE NATIONALE DES AUTOROUTES
Head office: 56, rue de Lille, 75356 Paris

CAISSE NATIONALE DES AUTOROUTES
Registered office: 56, rue de Lille 75356 PARIS
SECOND NOTICE OF MEETING

Notice is hereby given to the holders of $1,000 nominal 8.50% 1976-1986 notes of the Caisse Nationale des Autoroutes that a general meeting will be held on Wednesday, November 28, 1979 at 10.00 a.m. Paris time, at the Société Civile head office, 56 rue de Lille, Paris 7e, to give a decision on the same agenda as provided for the General Meeting called on Friday, November 2, 1979, which has been unable to pass valid resolutions, owing to the fact it failed to convene the required quorum.

Whatever the number of Notes held by the Noteholders who will be present or represented in it, this second General Meeting will pass valid resolutions on the following agenda, excluding any other question:
— Ratification of the "Statuts" of the Société Civile,
— Ratification of the appointment of the Directors, pursuant to Art. 7 of the "Statuts" of the Société Civile,
— Nomination and election of new Directors.

Any Noteholder may attend the Meeting or be represented in it. In order to attend the Meeting or be represented in it, the Noteholders will have to deposit their Notes 5 days before the date of the Meeting with the following banks and institutions:
— Citibank N.A. (Belgium) Brussels,
— Citibank N.A. (London),
— Citibank N.A. (New-York),
— Crédit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine (Luxembourg),
— Crédit Industriel et Commercial (Paris),
— Deutsche Bank AG (Frankfurt),
— Swiss Bank Corporation (Zurich),
where they will get receipts certifying the deposit of the Notes and where the proxies will be available to them.

The Board of Directors.

Fed Vows to Keep Credit Tight

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 — Despite growing opposition to high interest rates, the Federal Reserve Board will not reverse its tight-money course until the public is convinced inflation can be beaten, the Fed's vice chairman said yesterday.

"It's not our intention to break the back of the economy," Frederick Schultz said, adding that the board's sweeping actions last month are aimed at breaking inflationary expectations that lead people to spending and borrowing more while saving less.

If such expectations can be altered, interest rates will begin to fall "within the next few months," Mr. Schultz told a conference called by the National Association of Home Builders.

His view was echoed in Zurich today by Roger Guffey, a member of the Fed's policy-making body, the Federal Open Market Committee. He told a business gathering that the Fed's restrictive monetary policy was not a short-term measure and the independent agency would stick by its anti-inflation policies despite the expected political pressures during the election year.

Mr. Guffey maintained that the Fed was in a better position than it had ever been to stand by its policies because the U.S. political environment had changed now that the public had experienced double-digit inflation.

The Home Builders' Association now predicts housing starts next year will plummet by as many as 500,000 units, increasing unemployment in that industry by up to 25 percent. Mortgage money has virtually dried up in nearly half the states, and where it is available, the cost is 13 percent to 14 percent.

Meanwhile, Chase Manhattan Bank, responding to congressional criticism, defended its move to raise its prime rate to a record 15½ percent yesterday. Today the Bank of New York was the first to follow Chase's initiative.

Chase said it believes it has "exercised appropriate restraint" in raising the prime rate. Chase President Willard Butcher said "our decision on the prime rate is not taken lightly and is never the result of what happens on a given day or the result of a single aberration in the marketplace."

He said "the fact is that the prime rate has significantly lagged other interest rates for some time and continues to do so."

House Banking Committee Chairman Henry Reuss, D-Wis., yesterday assailed Chase, charging that the increase goes against "prevailing attitudes." He said the move was "particularly disturbing in view of the decline of the federal funds rate." The rate on federal funds, uncommitted reserves banks lend each other, has fallen in recent days after surging earlier in reaction to the Fed's credit tightening moves of Oct. 6.

Responding to Rep. Reuss' question whether Chase had borrowed from the Fed since Oct. 6 at the current discount rate of 12 percent, Chase said "We have not borrowed at the discount window since Oct. 6." The bank added that it does not "believe this is relevant to a decision to raise or lower the prime rate."

Wall St. Advances Slightly

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (Reuters) — Gaming shares surged but overall New York Stock Exchange prices managed only a token advance in moderate trading as early gains gave way to caution over weekly banking figures.

Analysts attributed the strength among gaming issues to a buy recommendation by an investor advisory letter.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 0.94 to 797.61 and advances led declines 794 to 629 as turnover eased to 26.33 million shares.

After the market closed, the Federal Reserve reported that business loans outstanding at major New York City reporting banks rose $38 million in the week ended yesterday following a revised rise of $414 million in the previous week and a rise of $156 million a year ago. Excluding bankers' acceptances, business loans were up $68 million.

U.S. banks' average net borrowed reserves fell an estimated $1.3 billion to $1.2 billion in the week ended yesterday. Fed member bank borrowings declined an estimated $1.1 billion to $1.8 billion.

The money supply figures were delayed by the Fed. No reason was given.

In the gaming group, Bally Manufacturing jumped 2¾ to 30⅝ and led the active list. Caesars World, Del E. Webb, Playboy, Holiday Inns and Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer all added a point or more. American Stock Exchange gaming shares also were strong.

General Motors added ¼ after deducting for a $1.50 a share dividend and Ford Motor was unchanged at 36¼. Both moved to slow production to offset lagging sales. American Motors reported lower fiscal fourth quarter net and slipped ¼.

Coca-Cola Bottling of New York added ¾. Coca-Cola Co., which bought 9.5 percent of Coke New York, eased ¾.

Companies increasing quarterly dividends included Crompton Co. to 45 cents a share, Garan Inc. to 20 cents, Hammermill Paper to 37½, Integon Corp. to 12, Tampax to 60, and Marriott Corp. to 5.

Commonwealth Realty Trust declared a 3 percent stock dividend.

Maytag declared a 35-cent year-end extra payout.

Consolidated Capital Realty increased the monthly dividend to 19 cents a share from 18.

U.S. Sets Plans On Guidelines For Bribery Law

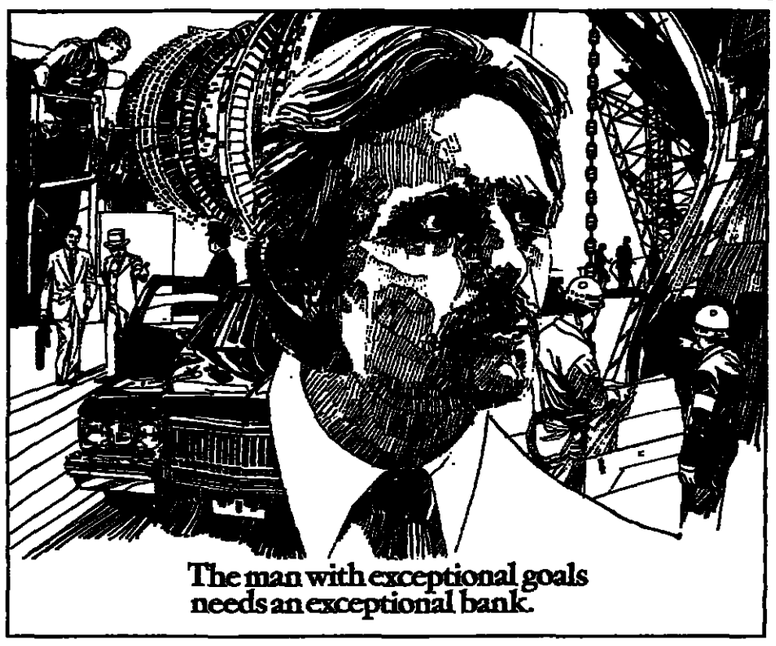
From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 — The U.S. Justice Department soon will provide guidelines for businessmen concerning the enforcement of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, Philip Heymann, chief of the department's criminal division, confirmed today.

The department's previously disclosed program (IHT, May 30) will offer a "review procedure" for companies seeking guidance about whether foreign payments would violate the act to reduce uncertainty among U.S. companies about permissible foreign sales practices and thereby improve U.S. export performance.

The department will inform the companies whether or not their proposed transactions were illegal and what action they might take. But he said "we will regard a violation as extremely egregious if any bribes are used in a market where other competitors turn out to be American."

He also said that the department will give high priority to cases in which U.S. companies have bribed officials of a foreign governments that are making an effort to clean up the competitive arena. Mr. Heymann added that the department will cooperate with a foreign government that is attempting to prosecute a corrupt official who is alleged to have received payments from U.S. companies.



The man with exceptional goals needs an exceptional bank.

What makes TDB exceptional? Our bank in New York, for example.

Republic National Bank of New York — the 47th largest bank in the U.S., in terms of deposits, and still moving up. In fact, our New York subsidiary is one of the fastest growing banks in America today.

TDB banks continue to grow because, quite simply, we serve our clients exceptionally well. And we do that in a number of ways.

To begin with, at TDB we concentrate on the things we do best, such as trade and export financing, foreign exchange and banknotes, money market transactions and precious metals.

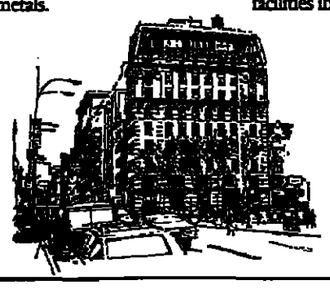
Secondly, our clients benefit from TDB's worldwide network of affiliates and correspondent banks. That includes not only the major financial centers, such as Geneva, London and Paris, but also a number of countries which, frankly, many other banks lack the first-hand knowledge to tackle properly.

What's more, we keep our back-office systems running abreast of our business. You may not notice this directly, but it shows up in quicker decisions and fewer errors.

So if you require exceptional banking facilities in the U.S., or most of the world's other financial centers, TDB Group banks are ready to serve you.

Trade Development Bank Holding Group: US$ 5.9 billion in assets; US$ 512 million in capital and loan funds employed, as of 30.6.79.

Key Group offices: Geneva, London, Paris, New York (Republic National Bank of New York). Other offices in Beirut, Bogotá, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Chiasso, Frankfurt, Hong Kong, Luxembourg, Mexico City, Miami, Montevideo, Nassau, Panama City, Rio de Janeiro, Santiago de Chile, São Paulo, Tokyo.



Trade Development Bank

Shown at left, head office of Republic National Bank of New York, U.S. subsidiary of the Trade Development Bank Holding Group. The 47th largest bank in the United States, ranked by order of deposits, Republic is one of America's fastest-growing financial institutions.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Nov. 8

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —							
39¾	29⅞	ACF 2.24	6.9	6	162	32¾	32¼	32¼	
18⅛	14½	AMF 1.24	8.5	6	753	15	14½	14⅝	
25	13	AM Intl .28	2.1	12	378	13½	13	13⅛	— ⅛
12¼	9⅛	APL 1	9.6		12	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
42	32½	ARA 1.82	5.5	6	108	33⅛	33	33⅛	
33½	21⅜	ASA 1.40	4.8		396	29¾	28⅞	29¼	— ⅞
12¾	8⅛	ATO .48	5.4	4	25	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
27⅞	17	AVX s .25	1.3	10	69	19⅜	18⅞	18⅞	— ½
40⅞	29½	AbbtLb 1	2.7	13	486	37	36⅛	36¾	+ ⅛
24⅞	16¼	AcmeC 1.20	5.7	5	7	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	
4⅞	3½	AdmDg .04	1.1	5	37	3⅝	3½	3½	
13⅛	10⅜	AdaEx 1.32e	11.		19	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	AdmMl .20e	4.2	48	13	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
36	30⅞	AMD n		13	177	33⅞	33¼	33⅛	+ ⅛
36⅞	28⅞	AetnLf s1.80	5.8	4	T148	31⅛	30⅞	31	
28¼	17⅛	Ahmans 1.20	5.4	4	9	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅛
3¼	2	Ailean 12			12	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
35⅞	23⅛	AirPrd .80	2.9	8	409	27⅞	27½	27⅞	+ ⅛
25⅞	16⅛	AirbFrt 1.20	6.0	8	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
17⅞	11¼	Akzona .80	6.5	6	19	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	6⅛	AlaP dpt.87	12.		8	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
87½	71	AlaP pf 9	13.		x170	71	71	71	
106	90½	AlaP pf 11	12.		x50	90½	90½	90½	
81	65½	AlaP pf 8.28	12.		x100	67	67	67	
15⅞	13⅛	Alaska 1.48	11.	8	x2	14	14	14	
31⅞	14¼	Alaskin .66	2.9	21	150	36½	29⅛	30	+ ⅞
36	27⅛	Albany s 1	3.4	9	4	29½	29½	29½	
45	31	Albrtsn 1.20	3.3	7	10	36⅛	36⅛	36¼	+ ¼
42	32	AlcanA 2.40	6.6	4	961	36⅛	36	36⅛	+ ⅛
37¼	22⅞	AlcStd 1.40	4.4	6	195	31⅞	31¼	31½	+ ⅛
9⅝	5¼	Alexdr .40	6.4	7	30	6¼	6¼	6¼	
34⅞	18⅞	AlgCp 1.08a	4.5	6	15	23⅞	23½	23⅞	
28⅞	23½	AlaCo pf2.86	12.		1	23½	23½	23½	— ¼
26⅞	14¼	AlpLud 1.28	5.7	4	58	22⅞	22½	22⅞	— ½
42	30	AlsLd pf 3	8.1		16	37¼	37¼	37¼	— ¼
22⅞	19	AlsLd pf2.19	11.		28	19⅞	19¼	19½	— ⅛
18	14⅞	AllgPw 1.76	12.	6	1469	15	14½	14⅞	— ¼
17¼	13⅞	AllenGps 1	6.9	6	72	14½	14⅛	14½	+ ⅛
32⅛	23⅞	Allergan .60	2.0	17	46	30	29⅞	30	+ ⅝
48¼	27⅞	AllldCh 2	4.7		381	43¼	42⅞	43	+ ¼
13½	10	AllnInt .84	7.4	6	21	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
22¼	10⅛	AllldPd .60	3.2	9	14	19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
27½	20⅞	AllldStr 1.60	7.0	5	59	23	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
38⅞	28⅞	AllsCh 1.80	5.3	5	347	34	33⅞	33⅞	+ ½
18⅞	11¼	AllrAu .64b	4.2	8	8	15¼	15	15¼	+ ¼
21⅞	14½	AlphPr .72a	4.8	6	x9	15⅛	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
60½	43⅞	Alcoa 2.80	5.5	4	436	51⅞	50⅞	50⅞	— ¼
24⅞	13⅞	AmISug 1	4.7	7	10	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛	— ½
45¼	35½	Amax s 1.80	4.7	7	265	38⅞	37⅞	38	+ ¼
60	43⅛	Amax pf 3	6.0		147	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	+ ⅞
35¼	15½	Amcord 1.40	4.3	8	80	32⅞	32¼	32¼	— ½
32¼	16½	Amrce 1.32	5.0	6	10	26½	26¼	26⅛	+ ¼
52	31	Amrce pf2.40	4.2		1	42¼	42¼	42¼	—1¼
48⅞	24⅞	AHess 1.40b	3.6	4	231	39	38¼	38⅞	+ ⅛
107½	56⅞	AHes pf3.50	4.2		8	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	+ ½
14⅞	9¼	AmAir .40	4.2	3	420	9⅞	9½	9½	— ¼
6¼	3⅛	AmAir wt			62	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
20⅞	14½	AAirpf 2.18	13.		67	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
14½	12	ABakr 1.20	8.4	7	5	14¼	14¼	14¼	
67⅛	45½	ABrnds 5	8.3	5	136	62⅞	59⅞	60⅛	+ ¼
32¼	22⅛	ABrd pf1.70	5.9		2	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	+ ⅛
33½	29	ABrd pf 2.75	9.7		x42	28⅞	d28¼	28⅞	+ ⅛
35½	28⅞	ABrd pf2.67	8.6		x10	31	30	31	+ ¼
47⅞	32⅞	ABdcst 1.20	3.1	7	414	38⅞	37⅞	38½	+ ⅛
16	13¼	ABldM .70	5.3	6	39	13¼	d13	13⅛	— ⅛
41⅛	34¼	AmCon 2.80	8.0	5	64	35⅛	34¼	34⅞	— ⅛
22¼	18⅞	ACon pf1.75	9.2		2	19	19	19	
7¼	2⅛	ACentry		21	8	4¼	4¼	4¼	
32⅞	22¼	ACyan 1.60	5.3	9	1238	30¼	29⅞	30	
17	8⅞	AmDist		17	27	15⅞	15	15⅞	+ ⅛
27	17⅞	ADT 1.16	6.6	7	103	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
23½	17⅞	AEPw 2.22	13.	8	T122	18	d17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
36⅞	27⅞	AmExp 1.80	6.4	6	931	28¼	27⅞	28½	+ ¼
14⅛	8⅞	AFpml .60b	5.9	4	127	10⅛	10	10⅛	
22½	18	AGIBd 2e	11.		52	18⅞	18¼	18½	+ ½
21⅞	15½	AGnCv 1.44	7.4		40	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
38⅞	23	AGnIns 1	2.9	5	121	34½	34¼	34¼	— ⅛
16½	9⅞	AHerlt LF .48	4.0	7	5	12	12	12	+ ¼
22⅞	14⅛	AmHoist 1.12	5.3	6	x238	21⅛	20⅞	21	+ ½
29½	24⅞	AHome 1.60	6.0	11	756	26⅞	26⅞	26½	+ ¼
35⅞	23⅞	AmHosp .80	2.7	11	977	29⅞	29⅞	29½	+ ⅛
25⅞	24⅛	AMrl s .80	3.2	9	188	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ¼
9¼	4⅞	AmMotrs .07e	1.0	3	653	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
47¼	36	ANotR 3.20	7.7	10	140	41⅞	41½	41⅞	— ⅛
31½	19⅞	ASLFi n.80	3.7	5	1	21⅞	21½	21½	— ¼
19⅞	10⅞	AShip .60	5.8	45	4	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ¼
58⅛	39	AStand 3.60	7.2	6	41	50⅞	49⅞	50⅛	+ ⅛
16⅞	6	ASterll .32	4.3	8	68	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
34½	23½	AmStr .80	3.1	4	158	25⅞	25½	25⅞	
59⅞	51¼	AmStr pf			1	51¼	51¼	51¼	— ¼
64⅞	51⅞	ATT 5	9.5	7	1816	53⅛	52⅞	52⅞	+ ⅛
67⅞	54¼	ATTpf 4	7.3		8	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	+ ⅛
47⅞	38⅞	ATT pf 3.64	9.3		260	39¼	38⅞	39¼	
49⅞	40⅛	ATT pf 3.74	9.4		365	40⅛	d40	40	— ⅛
14⅞	10⅛	AWstWk .92	7.7	4	6	12	12	12	
15½	12½	Ameron 1.20	7.5	4	6	16¼	14	14	— ⅛
14⅞	9⅞	AmesD .40b	3.3	4	11	12	11⅞	12	
42⅞	27¼	Ametek 1.40	4.4	10	59	40⅛	39½	40⅛	+1
25¼	16	AmfIsc 1.20	5.9	4	16	20½	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
40⅛	29½	AMPInc .76	2.2	11	428	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	
23⅞	13½	Ampco .60	3.2	8	30	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
19½	12⅛	Ampex .85e	.3	9	114	15⅛	15⅛	15¼	— ⅛
7⅛	3	AmrepCp		6	44	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
24⅛	14⅛	Amstar 1.35	7.4	7	227	18½	18	18¼	+ ⅛
7¼	6⅛	Amst pf .68	10.		9	6¼	6¼	6¼	
43	31¼	Amsted 2.20	6.1	6	72	35⅞	35¼	35⅞	+ ⅛
23½	14⅞	Analog s		15	27	19¼	18⅞	19	
18⅞	14⅞	Anchor s1.20	8.3	5	68	14⅞	d14⅞	14⅞	— ½
25	18⅛	AnClay 1.12	5.4	6	17	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
7⅞	5¼	Angelica .24	4.2	5	51	5⅞	5½	5½	— ⅛
19	8⅛	Anheuser .40	2.7	6	44	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
33⅞	18⅞	Apache s .40	1.3	12	104	31	30¼	30¼	
74	58	ApPw pf7.40	12.		x140	60	60	60	+2
12½	6⅛	ApldDig		7	125	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
28¼	16	ApldDig pf1	5.6		5	18	18	18	— ¼
11½	5½	ApplMg		8	62	9⅞	8⅞	9⅛	+ ¼
27⅞	18½	Arcata 1.28	5.8	6	x14	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
35	28⅞	Arcat pf 2	6.9		x4	29½	29	29	
31¼	24½	Arcat pf2.14	8.2		x7	27⅞	26½	26½	— ⅜
25⅞	12⅞	ArchD .20b	.8	13	573	u25¼	24¼	25½	+1
11⅞	5	ArctEn .10e	1.8	13	31	5⅞	5½	5½	
21⅞	17⅞	ArizPS 2	12.	6	191	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ¼
13	8	ArkBst .60b	7.3	63	6	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
47¼	28⅞	ArkLGs 2.20	4.8	9	69	46⅛	45½	45⅞	
3⅞	1⅛	ArlenRty		49	26	2½	2½	2½	
18⅞	5¼	Armada		6	12	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞	+ ⅛
27½	17½	Armco 1.50	6.4	5	222	23½	23¼	23½	+ ¼
35	25⅞	Arm pf 2.10	7.1		5	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	— ¼
19	14⅞	ArmCk 1.10	7.3	6	122	15⅛	d14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅛
26½	17⅛	ArmRu 1.20	6.7	4	21	18	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
22⅞	15⅞	AroCorp 1b	5.3	5	2	19	19	19	— ¼
30½	8⅞	ArrowE .20r	.9	5	10	23	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
16½	11	Arvin 1	8.9	4	99	11½	11	11¼	+ ¼
26⅞	20½	Arvin pf 2	9.8		1	20½	20½	20½	
31⅛	13⅞	Asarco 1a	4.1	3	292	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	+ ¼
45½	37	AshOil s 2.20	5.7	7	543	38⅞	38¼	38⅞	
21½	15⅞	AsdDG 1.50	9.0	6	438	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
22⅛	16⅛	Athlone 1.20	6.3	5	18	19	18½	19	
20⅞	14⅞	AtCyEl 1.84	10.	7	22	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
76⅞	51⅞	AtRich 2.80	3.9	9	1140	72⅛	71⅞	72⅛	+1
46⅞	40	AtlRcpf2.75	9.4		220	40	40	40	
91	62	AtlRcpf2.80	3.2		4	86⅛	86	86⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	9⅞	AtlasCp		22	149	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ¼
41	28⅛	AutoDta .64	1.7	16	109	37	36⅞	36⅞	— ¼
28⅛	18⅛	AvcoCp 1.20	5.0	3	1439	24⅛	23	24	+1⅛
56	39½	Avco pf 3.50	6.8		7	48	47	47	—2
71	49½	Avco pf 4.20	7.0		37	61¼	59	60¼	+ ¼
21½	13⅞	Avery .60	3.3	7	92	18¼	18	18	
26⅞	14⅞	Avnet .80	3.7	6	431	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞	+ ⅛
56	40½	Avon 2.80	6.9	10	x1144	41	d40⅞	40⅞	+ ¼
21¼	19	Avdin		11	72	17⅛	16¼	16⅞	+ ⅛

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— B—B—B —							
43⅞	10⅞	BAV Lj s52c			20	11½	11¼	11½	+ ½
2⅞	1⅛	BT Mfg			25	2	1⅞	1⅞	
12⅛	6⅛	Bache .50a	5.3	6	84	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	
82	27⅞	Bakrfd .60	1.2	15	371	47⅞	47⅛	47⅛	+ ⅛
40½	18⅞	BaldwU 1.20	3.9	6	3	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	— ¼
60	28½	BldU pf 2.06	4.6		6	45	45	45	—1
48⅞	23⅛	BallyMf s.10	.3	21	6174	31½	30⅞	30⅞	+3⅛
26⅛	21¼	BallGE 2.44	12.	6	460	21½	d21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
24⅞	18¼	BanCal .92	4.0	4	31	23¼	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅞
19½	11⅛	Bandag .60	3.8	8	43	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ½
29⅞	19	BanaPot .80	3.7	4	17	21⅛	21⅛	21½	
43¼	36⅞	BkNY 2.72	7.3	5	145	37⅞	34⅞	37¼	+2¼
16	12⅞	BkofVa 1.16	8.9	4	28	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
30⅞	23⅞	BnkAm 1.32	5.3	6	899	25	24¼	24⅞	+ ⅛
48½	32⅞	BankTr 3.30	8.8	4	65	37⅞	37⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
28	22⅞	BkTr pf2.50	11.		9	23¼	22⅞	22⅞	— ¼
49	41¼	BkTr pf 4.22	10.		20	46½	d46½	46½	— ¾
14	7⅞	Banner .14	1.8	7	10	8	7⅞	8	
58⅞	21⅞	Barber 1.40	3.0	12	16	53⅞	52⅞	53¼	+ ¾
15⅛	10⅛	BardCR .36	3.2	9	179	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
21⅞	15½	BarnGp s.80	4.3	5	8	18½	18¼	18½	+ ⅛
23½	14⅞	BarryW s.52	2.8	10	34	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+ ¼
31⅞	23½	Bausch s 1	3.4	9	278	29⅞	28⅞	29½	+ ½
48⅞	35⅞	BaxTrv .50	1.1	13	116	44	43⅛	43⅞	+ ⅞
10⅛	3	BayColP			19	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
27⅞	18⅞	BayStG 2	9.4	6	5	21½	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
38	25⅞	Bearing .92	3.1	8	x2	29½	29½	29½	+ ½
24⅞	19⅞	BeatFd 1.20	6.0	7	680	20⅛	19⅞	20	+ ½
51½	41½	Beat pf 3.38	8.0		10	42¼	41½	42¼	+ ⅜
29⅞	20	Beckm .32	1.2	15	775	26⅞	26½	26½	
36½	27⅞	BectDk .84	3.0	9	111	28	27⅞	28	+ ⅛
40¼	21⅞	Beech 1	2.6	11	260	37⅞	37⅛	37¼	
12⅛	7⅞	Beker		6	93	10	9⅞	10	+ ¼
47⅞	24⅞	BelcoP s.80	2.1	7	24	38⅞	38¼	38¼	+ ½
30⅞	19⅞	Belden 1.60	6.6	4	8	24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
9	6¼	BeldnH .36b	5.3	6	2	6⅞	6¼	6¼	
22½	14⅞	BellHow .96	5.2	11	x28	18⅛	18	18	+ ½
13⅛	5⅛	BellInd .20a	1.9	6	116	10⅞	10	10½	+ ⅛
19⅞	15⅞	BelCd g s1.52			2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
38½	19½	Bemis 1.40	5.0	5	8	28	27⅞	28	
45	33⅛	Bendix 2.84	7.0	6	28	41	40⅞	40⅞	
32⅛	22⅞	BenfCp 2	8.0	5	292	25	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
46⅞	38	Benef pf4.30	11.		14	38⅞	38½	38½	— ⅛
48	42	Benef pf4.50	11.		x400	42	d41⅞	41⅞	— ⅛
26½	21	Benef pf2.50	11.		x210	23	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
4⅞	2⅞	BengHt		11	77	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
7¼	3	BerkeyP		9	24	3⅛	3	3	
29⅛	21⅞	BestPd .24	1.0	8	x108	23½	23⅛	23⅛	— ½
25⅞	19¼	BethSt 1.60	8.0	3	771	20⅛	19⅞	20	+ ¼
44½	29⅞	BigThr .88	2.3	13	412	39	37⅛	39	+1½
33⅞	14½	Binney .92	3.5	12	49	26	25	26	+ ⅛
18⅛	17	BisFSL s		5	43	17¼	17	17	— ⅛
25¼	16	BlockDr .68	3.5	9	888	19⅞	19½	19⅞	+ ⅛
24½	15⅞	BlairJns 1	5.0	6	23	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
25½	13⅛	BlisaL 1.10	6.1	5	8	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
27⅞	20¼	BlckHR 1.60	7.0	8	x8	23	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
29½	19	BlueB 1.60	6.4	5	148	25⅛	25½	25½	— ⅛
14	5½	Bluebrd .28	7.0	8	12	5⅞	13½	13½	
51¼	37⅛	Boeing s1.40a	3.2	6	x2569	44	42⅞	43¼	+1½
40⅞	23½	BoiseC 1.50	4.6	5	179	32⅞	32¼	32½	
28½	24⅞	Borden 1.82	7.3	6	141	25⅛	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
37¼	26⅞	BorgW 2.30	7.1	5	69	32½	32	32¼	+ ¼
8½	4⅛	Borman .20	4.7	3	16	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛	
24⅛	19⅞	BosEd 2.44	12.	6	70	20⅛	20	20⅛	
89	71	BosE pf8.80	12.		x260	73½	72½	72½	
11⅛	9⅛	BosE pr1.17	13.		25	9⅛	d 9	9⅛	— ⅛
14⅞	11⅛	BosE pr1.46	13.		5	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
14½	6⅞	Brantlf .44	6.3	8	339	7⅛	6⅞	7	
56⅞	20⅛	BraunC .80	1.6	15	344	50⅞	49⅞	50	— ⅛
29⅞	24½	BrigSt 1.20a	4.7	8	179	26	25⅛	25⅛	
38¼	30⅞	BrlstM 1.44	4.5	9	1192	32⅛	32	32¼	— ⅛
44	35½	BrlstM pf 2	5.5		2	36¼	35¼	36¼	
35¼	16⅛	BrltPet 1.62e	3.4	6	107	30¼	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
19½	12½	BrkwGl 1.08	8.3	11	18	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
25	18⅛	BkyUG 2.02	9.6	6	30	21⅛	21	21	
26½	24⅛	BkUG pf2.47	10.		3	24	d23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
23⅞	15	BwnSh	4.9	5	29	21	20⅞	20½	— ½
19⅞	7½	Brown .30	1.7	6	10	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
28⅞	22½	BrwnGp 2	8.2	5	4	24½	24⅛	24⅛	+ ½
15⅞	11	BwnFer .60	4.8	8	174	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+ ⅛
15⅛	10⅞	Brnswk .80	6.9	5	158	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
30¼	24⅞	Brnsk pt2.48	9.6		5	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
24¼	17½	BrushWs 1	5.5	6	42	18½	18	18¼	+ ¼
25	15¼	BucyEr .88	4.7	6	44	18⅞	18½	18⅞	
6⅛	5½	BudgC pf.60	11.		5	5⅛	5½	5⅛	— ⅛
37⅞	22	BuffCr 1.88	5.8	7	3	31	31	31	
14⅞	10	Bundy 1	9.0	5	14	11¼	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
19⅞	16	BunkrH 1.92	12.		8	16½	16⅛	16½	
29⅞	11⅞	BunkR .84	3.6	6	214	23½	23	23⅛	— ⅛
31	18	BnkRpf1.50	6.1		2	24½	24½	24½	— ½
18½	15⅛	BurlInd 1.40	9.3	5	259	15¼	d15	15	— ⅛
65	35¼	BurlNo 2.10	4.1	8	280	52⅞	51⅞	51⅞	+ ⅛
7½	5⅞	BrltNo pf .55	9.4		7	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
58¼	36	BrlNo pf2.85	6.1		254	47	46⅛	46⅛	+ ¼
31¼	17½	Burndy 1	2.6	9	15	28	27⅞	28	+ ⅛
7½	2⅞	BrnsRL			85	4½	4⅛	4⅛	
78	64⅞	Burrgh 2.20	3.2	10	701	69½	68⅞	69	+ ½
25¼	14	Butlrin s.80	4.0	6	47	20¼	19⅞	20¼	
14⅞	6⅞	Butles		41	84	11½	11¼	11⅛	+ ¼
		— C—C—C —							
32⅞	27	CBI Ind s1a	3.3	13	89	30½	30½	—	¼
56⅞	44⅛	CBS 2.40	5.7	7	105	46	45⅛	45⅛	+ ¼
10¼	5⅞	CIT		4	96	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
60½	29	CTI 2.60	4.6	8	886	56⅞	56	56⅛	+ ½
12⅞	7⅛	CLC .24	3.0	29	95	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
16	8½	CNA Fn		3	22	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
20½	13½	CNA pf 1.70	6.5		2	17	17	17	+ ⅛
11⅞	9½	CNAl 1.08a	11.	21	5⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
58	47¼	CPC 3	5.6	7	146	54⅛	54	54	— ⅛
17	14⅛	CP Nat 1.88	12.	7	2	15⅛	15½	15⅛	
28½	14⅞	CTS .80	4.3	8	149	18⅞	18	18⅞	
50	26⅛	CabotC 1.40	4.1	6	35	39	38⅞	39	+ ⅛
19	8⅛	Cadence		6	34	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
36⅛	13¼	Caesars s		47	2489	14⅞	15⅞	16⅛	+1⅛
24⅞	13	Callhn .50a	2.5	8	77	20½	20⅛	20¼	— ¼
7¼	2⅞	CamerB		7	6	4	3⅞	3⅞	
27	17	CmRL g s.60	2.8		208	21⅞	20⅞	21⅛	— ⅛
35⅞	28

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Nov. 8

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 12)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge Prev Quot.
28½	MesaPet	.12	.2	15	679	67¾	66¾	67	+ ⅛	
34¾	MesaPet wi				1234	38¾	38¾	38½	+ ½	
27¼	MesaRov wi				785	29½	28¾	28¾		
14¾	Mesbi	1.49e	9.5	12	11	15⅝	15¼	15¼		
15¼	Mesta	.45f			11	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛	
14½	MGM s	.60b	3.4	9	240	18¼	17¼	17⅝	+1	
44¾	Metrm	2.80	4.5	8	5	62⅝	62¼	62⅝	+ ⅛	
50	MFE	pfG7.68	15.		z10	50	50	50		
12½	MchGs	1.30b	9.6	10	2	13½	13½	13½		
24½	MNVI	pf2.67	10.		34	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ½	
21¼	MNVI	pf2.12	9.9		1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛	
16½	MdCTel	1.48	9.4	6	48	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+⅛	
13⅝	MidSUT	1.52	12.	5	466	13⅝	13	13		
7⅝	MidlndM				32	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛	
14⅝	MidRos	1.20	5.4	7	18	22½	22¼	22⅝	+⅛	
17⅛	MillerW	.90	4.9	7	39	18½	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛	
19⅝	MilfBrd	1	3.8	6	60	26	25⅝	26	— ½	
11⅞	MilRoy	.40	2.3	12	x3	18½	18½	18½	— ¼	
19	MinnGs	1.94	9.3	5	2	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛		
48⅝	MMM	2.40	4.9	9	762	49⅝	48⅝	49	+ ¼	
19⅝	MinPL	1.34	11.	5	138	18⅝	d18⅛	18¼		
9⅝	MirroCp	.36	7.0	9	6	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝		
26	Misn Ins	s		7	52	27½	27½	27½	— ⅛	
45⅝	MPacC	2	6.3	4	98	47⅝	46¼	47⅝	+1	
18⅝	MoPSv	1b	8.8	7	4	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ½	
36¼	Mobil s	3	6.2	6	3127	49⅝	48½	48¾	— ⅛	
7⅝	MobileH			19	119	2	2	2		
17⅝	MdWar	.20	1.4	7	53	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛	
7⅝	Mohasco	.98	11.	8	79	8⅝	8	8⅝	+ ⅛	
7	MohkDta			9	220	11⅛	10¼	10⅝	+ ½	
11½	MohkR	1.20	10.		8	11½	11½	11½		
14⅝	Monrch	s1.20a	6.7	4	19	18	17⅝	18	+ ½	
19½	Monogr	.65a	1.7	6	12	38	37¼	37¾	+ ¼	
45	Monsan	3.40	6.0	6	337	56⅝	55⅝	56⅝	+ ⅝	
52	Mons	pf2.25	4.4		1	62	62	62	+ ¼	
16	MntDU	1.80	10.	7	11	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛	
19⅝	MonPw	2.04	11.	7	89	19½	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛	
14⅝	MonSt	1.80a	11.		68	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝		
7⅝	MONY	.92e	12.	9	27	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅛	
27	MoorM	1.12	3.4	5	56	33⅝	32⅝	33¼		
43⅝	Morgan	2.50	5.5	6	254	45½	45	45¼	+ ¼	
18⅝	MorKn	1.50	5.1	5	16	30	29½	29⅝	— ½	
14	MorseSh	.66	4.8	5	203	14½	d13⅝	13⅝	— ⅝	
5⅛	MtnTrAm			5	27	6¼	6¼	6¼		
25⅝	MorNtr	1.40	5.0	8	21	28⅛	27¾	28⅛	+ ¼	
36	Motrola	1.20	2.6	9	77	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	+ ⅛	
24⅛	MtPuel	2.20	8.1	10	268	27¼	26¼	27	+ ½	
23	MtSTel	2.32	10.	7	49	23⅝	23¼	23¼	— ⅛	
4⅛	Munford		1.4	25	13	7⅝	7	7⅝	+ ⅛	
4⅛	Munsl	pf.40	8.0		1	5	5	5		
12⅝	Munsng	1.20	9.4	14	76	13	12⅝	12⅝		
11⅝	MurphC	1.32	9.9	11	28	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛	
48	MurphOil	1	1.3	11	x48	74¼	74¼	74¼	+1	
14	MurryO	1	5.6	6	13	18	18	18	+ ¼	
11⅝	MutOm	1.32	11.		11	11½	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛	
7⅝	MyersL	.50	4.5	7	16	11⅝	11	11	— ½	
— N—N—N —										
12⅝	NCH	.64	3.9	8	9	16½	16½	16½	— ¼	
11⅝	NCNB n	.64	5.5	5	103	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ¼	
56⅝	NCR	1.60	2.7	7	722	58⅝	57	58⅛	+1¼	
18	NLInd	1.20	4.3	9	373	28⅝	27⅝	28	+ ¼	
3⅝	NLT	1.12	4.9	6	244	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝		
8⅝	NVF s			5	156	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛	
28⅝	Nabisco	1.62	7.8	7	83	21	20⅝	20⅝		
25⅛	Nalco	1.36	4.7	9	29	29	28½	29		
10⅝	Narco	.68	5.5	17	27	12⅝	12¼	12⅝		
20⅝	Nashua	1.50	5.9	5	25	25⅝	25½	25½		
28⅝	NatAirl	.50	1.7		42	47	46⅝	46⅝	— ⅛	
14½	NatCan	.72	3.6	4	x58	20⅝	19⅝	20	+ ¼	
9	NtChfL	.60	5.3	7	88	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅛	
27⅛	NtDetr	2	6.3	5	16	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝		
18¼	NtDist	1.80	7.6	6	154	24	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛	
28⅝	NDist	pf2.25	8.0		x1	28⅛	d28⅛	28⅛	— ½	
16½	NDist	pf1.85	11.		x7	16¼	d16	16¼	+ ¼	
24⅝	NatFG	2.54	9.7	5	12	26½	26¼	26¼	— ⅛	
15½	NatGyp	1.48	8.2	4	121	18¼	17⅝	18	— ¼	
7⅝	NatNam			16	114	2	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛	
7⅝	NtLibtn	.28	1.7	18	139	16⅝	16½	16½		
16⅛	NMdCr	s.60	2.9	9	209	20⅝	19⅝	20⅝	+ ⅝	
12⅝	NMedE	s.40	3.2	10	96	19	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛	
11¼	NMnetSv	.56	4.8	21	9	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼	
15⅝	NtPrest	1.50	8.8	8	4	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅛	
10⅝	NtSemic		15	1128	38⅝	29½	30	+ ¼		
14	NtSvIn	1.08	6.0	6	49	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛	
13⅝	NStand	1.24	8.9	5	40	13⅝	d13¼	13⅝	+ ⅛	
27½	NatSti	2.60	8.8	4	87	29½	29¼	29½	+ ⅛	
3⅝	NatTea			6	9	4⅛	4¼	4¼		
26⅝	Natom	s1.10	3.8	5	242	28⅝	27½	28¼	+1⅛	
39⅝	NevPw	s2.12	9.9	7	49	21⅝	21½	21½	+ ¼	
12½	NevP	pf1.60	12.		x200	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛	
15½	NevP	pf1.74	12.		x50	15	d15	15	—1¼	
19⅝	NevP	pf2.30	12.		x90	19⅝	19¼	19¼	— ½	
16⅝	NevP	pf1.85	12.		1	16⅝	d16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛	
19⅝	NEngEl	2.24	11.	6	231	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛	
13⅝	NEnGE	1.60	11.	5	58	14⅝	14⅝	14¼	+ ⅛	
17½	NENucl	s.26	1.3	17	x288	22	21⅝	21⅝	+ ¼	
25	NEnP	pf2.76	11.		10	25¼	25¼	25¼		
31	NEngT	3.16	10.	7	12	31⅝	31	31⅝	+ ¼	
15	NYSEG	1.76	12.	6	78	15⅝	15	15¼	+ ¼	
31	NYS pf	3.75	12.		x200	31½	31½	31½		
79	NYS pf	8.80	11.		x40	79	d78½	79	—1	
3⅛	Newcrp				20	3⅛	3	3		
7½	Newell n	.70	9.3	4	x92	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛	
22⅝	Newhoff	.80	2.2	7	44	37⅝	37⅛	37⅝	— ⅛	
19¼	Newmt	1.30a	4.7	5	128	28		27⅛	27⅝	+ ⅝
67	Newt	pf4.50	5.3		1	85		85	85	+2
7⅝	Newprk	.20	1.4	11	120	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ½	
12⅝	NiaMP	1.44	12.	6	150	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝		
28⅝	NiaMpf	3.40	12.		x210	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛		
30½	NiaMpf	3.60	12.		z20	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛	
31½	NiaMpf	3.90	12.		z100	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	—1⅛	
35¼	NiaMpf	4.10	12.		x2200	33	d33	33	—2¼	
45½	NiaMpf	5.25	11.		z20	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	—1	
60	NiaMpf	7.72	13.		z70	61	60	61	+1	
9⅝	NiagSh	1.21e	9.3		18	13	12⅝	13	+ ⅛	
26⅛	NICOR	2.52	8.8	6	51	29	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛	
26	NICO	pf1.90	6.7		2	28½	28½	28½	— ½	
21½	NorfWn	1.92	8.6	4	257	22½	22⅛	22⅝	+ ¼	
17⅝	Norlin	1.60	8.9	4	x9	18¼	18	18	— ¼	
18⅝	Norris	1.40	7.3	5	x42	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛	
14⅝	NACoal	.64	2.4	7	16	27¼	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛	
3⅝	NoAMto				33	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛	
24¼	NoAPhil	1.70	6.3	4	44	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	+ ¼	
8⅝	NoestUt	1.10	12.	7	377	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛	
11½	NCalSL	.70	5.0	4	12	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅝	
13⅛	NIndPS	1.50	11.	7	124	13⅝	13¼	13¼		
32¼	NorNGs	3	6.3	6	40	48	46⅝	47⅝	— ⅝	
81¼	NoNG	pf6.84	8.4		x30	81¼	81¼	81¼		
21⅝	NoStPw	2.28	11.	6	54	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝		
32	NSPw	pf3.60	11.		x40	32	32	32		
39¼	NorTel	s.80			228	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	+ ⅝	
4⅝	Nthgate	g			43	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ½	
27⅝	Nortrn	1.80	5.3	5	127	34⅝	33½	33⅝	—1¼	
33¼	NwstAirl	.80	2.9	7	143	27½	27	27⅛	+ ⅛	
23	NwtBcp	1.32	5.2	6	32	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛	
17	NwtEnr	s1.20	5.3	6	282	24¼	24	24¼	+ ¼	
34⅝	NwInd	2.05	6.4	6	81	32½	32⅛	32¼	+ ⅝	
27⅛	NwIP	pf2.50	12.		1	27½	27½	27½		
6⅝	NwMLf	1e	11.	9	58	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛	
25	NwStW	1.80	7.2	5	58	25¼	25	25	— ¼	
62	Norton	1.60	5.4	6	29	29½	29¼	29¼	+ ¼	
14¼	NorSim	1.04b	7.3	6	1089	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ⅝	
32⅝	NorIS	pf4.68	4.9		1	32½	d32½	32½	— ½	
25½	Nucor s	.36	1.2	5	20	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	+ ½	
— O—O—O —										
17⅝	OKC	1.20	3.1	6	x91	38¼	37¼	38¼	+1⅛	
14⅝	OakInd	.40	1.4	12	145	29⅛	28½	28⅝	+ ½	
15¼	OakItePl	1.28	7.9	7	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼	
14⅝	OcciPet	1.25	5.2	5	763	24¼	23⅝	24	+ ½	
4⅝	OcciPet	wi			133	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ¼	
26⅝	OcciP	pf2.16	5.7		4	38½	38	38	— ⅝	
49½	OcciP	pf3.60	4.7		6	77	77	77	+ ¼	
28⅛	OcciP	pf2.50	12.		11	20⅝	20¼	20⅝		
17	OcciP	pf2.12	12.		21	17¼	17⅛	17¼		
18⅝	OcciP	pf2.30	12.		16	18½	18½	18½		
27¼	Ogden	2	6.3	5	6	31½	31½	31½		
14	OhioEd	1.76	12.	9	288	15	14¾	14⅝	— ⅛	
31	OhEd	pf3.90	12.		x40	32½	31½	31½		
34	OhEd	pf4.40	13.		x258	34	34	34		
37	OhEd	pf4.44	13.		x2800	34⅝	d34⅛	34⅝	—2⅝	
38	OhEd	pf4.56	13.		y50	36	d36	36	— ¾	
73½	OhEd	pf8.28	12.		y1628	70½	d67½	69	—2⅝	
95½	OhEd	pf9.12	12.		z40	76½	d76½	76½	—1⅛	
78	OhP	pf 8.04	13.		z190	63½	63½	63½	—3½	
75¼	OhP	pfB7.60	11.		z200	68	68	68	—1	
120	103	OhP	pfA 14	12.		z1070	105	103½	105	+2
119½	103½	OhP	pfF 14	12.		z7518	106½	104½	106½	+3
87	75	OhP	pfEB.48	11.		z10	74½	d74½	74½	— ½
81½	70	OhP	pfD7.74	12.		z410	66¼	d65½	65½	—2½
77⅝	13⅝	OklaGE	1.68	12.	11	283	14½	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	8	OkIGE	pf.80	9.1		z130	8¼	8¼	8¼	
26⅝	18	OktaNG	1.80	9.2	6	24	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅝
25	15⅝	Olin	1	5.9	6	88	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
33½	24⅝	Omark	1.44	5.0	4	19	29	28⅝	28⅝	— ¼
36¼	17¼	Oneida	1	4.9	5	10	20⅝	20¼	20¼	— ¼
13⅝	9½	OpelRo	.84	8.1	4	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
15⅝	12½	OranRk	1.56	12.	6	25	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
9	5½	Orange	.20	3.6	5	11	5½	5½	5½	
13⅝	7⅝	OrionC	.30	2.8	7	246	10⅝	9⅝	10⅝	+ ⅝
19⅝	16⅝	OutMor	1.22a	11.	5	149	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ½
25½	17⅝	OutletCo	1	5.2	6	24	19⅝	18⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	13⅝	OverhDr	.84	5.5	5	25	15¼	14⅝	15¼	+ ¼
25½	16	OvrnTr	1.24	8.6	4	9	22⅝	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
35	20¼	OverSh	.50b	1.7	6	127	29½	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
31	24½	OwenC	1.20	4.8	7	392	25	24⅝	25	— ⅛
22⅝	17¼	OwenIl	1.26	7.0	4	178	18⅝	18	18	— ¼
69	55	OwnIl	pf4.75	8.4		8	56½	56¼	56¼	+ ⅛
12¼	8⅝	Oxfrdin	.68	6.6	5	x18	10½	10¼	10¼	
— P—Q —										
23½	15⅛	PHH Gp	.80	4.1	9	22	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	— ¼
12⅝	7½	PNBMfl	1.08e	13.		22	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
34¼	23⅛	PPG	2	6.9	4	55	29	28½	28⅝	+ ⅛
26½	12⅝	PSA			3	74	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	10⅝	PacAS	1.28	12.		25	11¼	11	11	— ¼
25⅝	21⅝	PacGE	2.44	11.	6	325	22¼	22	22¼	+ ¼
27⅝	19⅝	PacLts	2.24	11.	5	755	19⅝	d19⅝	19½	— ⅝
53⅝	40⅝	PacLm	2.40	5.4	12	x14	44⅝	43⅝	44¼	+ ⅝
20	17	PNwTel	1.44	9.4	6	15	17¼	17	17	— ¼
22¼	17	PocPw	1.92	11.	7	153	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
15½	12	PocTT	1.40	12.	7	86	12⅝	12	12	— ½
67½	57½	PocTTpf	6	10.		z300	58	58	58	+ ½
11¼	7½	PaineW	.44	5.3	4	117	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
15⅝	12⅝	PalWpf	1.38	10.		5	12½	12½	12½	+ ½
19⅝	14⅝	PalmBc	1.20	7.9	3	x15	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ¼
6	3	Pamlda	.06f			40	3⅛	3	3⅛	
8	5½	ParkAm			5	152	8	d 5¼	5⅝	
55⅝	37¼	PatEP	3.10	6.0	6	58	51½	51	51¼	+ ¼
34⅝	17¼	Papcll	1.25	7.8	6	x55	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
22½	10⅝	Parpaz	1.08	4.3	6	x28	17½	17⅛	17⅝	
36	18⅝	ParkDr	s .24	.7	12	368	34⅝	33⅝	34⅝	+1⅛
32⅝	22⅝	ParHan	1.20	4.5	7	25	26⅝	24½	26⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	14⅝	ParkPn	s.36	2.3	8	65	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ¼
18⅝	9⅝	PatPtl				z200	57½	14	14	— ⅝
26	16½	Paylsaw	.68	2.5	9	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
26½	18⅝	Peabdy	.80b	1.4	8	158	20½	19⅝	20½	
16⅝	6⅛	Pengo		34	30	12	11⅝	12		
22½	13⅝	PenCen		8	876	19⅝	17½	16¼	+1⅝	
6½	4⅝	PenCn	prB		137	5⅝	5½	5¼	+ ⅛	
6⅛	3⅝	PenDix		6	64	3⅝	3½	3½		
11½	7⅛	PennCp	n.12	1.6	5	466	7⅝	d 7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
34⅝	24⅝	Pennwy	1.72	7.0	7	235	25¼	24⅝	25	+ ⅛
21¼	17⅝	PaPL	2.04	12.	5	214	17⅝	d17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
46⅝	38⅛	PaPL	pf4.40	12.		z10	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	
48	39	PaPL	pf4.50	12.		z10	39	39	39	—1
111	95½	PaPL	pf 11	11.		z110	97	97	97	— ½
119¾	104⅝	PaPL	pf 13	13.		z200	105	d104	104	— ⅛
82½	67	PaPL	pf 8	12.		z260	68	67	67	
90⅝	73¼	PaPL	pfR.70	12.		z20	73	73	73	
35⅝	30⅛	PenNI	2.20	7.1	6	48	31½	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
22¼	19¼	Penw	pfI.60	8.3		15	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
51⅝	26⅝	Pennzoil	2.58	5.6	8	214	46⅝	44¼	46	+1
94	80¼	Pennz	pfB 8	9.8		z150	82	81⅝	81⅝	—1¼
16	9⅛	PeopDr	.24	1.8	8	116	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛	+ ¼
39⅝	31⅝	PeopGs	2.88	8.0	7	74	36½	35⅝	36	+ ¼
28½	21⅝	PepsiCo	1.14	4.4	9	424	24⅝	24	24⅝	+ ⅛
34¼	23⅛	PerkinE	.52	1.8	11	222	29¼	29	29	— ⅛
15⅝	7⅝	Perlec			14	1032	u16	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
43	28	Petrie	1.40	4.9	8	146	28⅝	28	28⅝	+ ⅝
27½	22⅝	Petrolin	s		10	128	23⅝	23½	23½	— ⅝
29	20⅝	PetRs	2.51e	9.7		17	26¼	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
26⅝	19¼	PetRs	pf1.75	7.3		3	24	24	24	
26¼	29	Pfizer	1.32	3.7	11	2021	36	35½	35¾	+ ¼
32	19¼	PhelpD	1.20a	5.2	6	425	23⅝	22⅝	23	
17⅝	13⅝	PhilaEl	1.80	13.	7	376	13⅝	d13¼	13⅝	
39⅝	30	PhilEl	pf3.80	12.		z3070	32	31	31⅝	+ ⅝
45½	34	PhilEl	pf4.30	13.		z440	34½	d33	33	—3
45	35⅝	PhilEl	pf4.40	13.		z40	35⅝	d34¼	35⅝	—5¼
86	86	PhilEl	pfR.52	11.		z40	86	86	86	
100	79	PhilEl	pf9.50	12.		z310	79	d77½	77½	—2½
82½	63	PhilEl	pf7.80	12.		z30	63¼	63¼	63¼	
79⅛	61⅝	PhilEl	pf7.75	13.		z100	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	— ¼
30¼	19⅝	PhilSub	1.10	4.2	8	19	26⅛	25⅝	26⅛	+ ½
38⅝	31⅛	PhilMr	s1.25	3.8	8	1169	33	32¼	32⅝	+ ¼
6½	4⅛	Phillnd	.32	.6	2	24	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
46⅛	29½	PhilPet	1.40	3.3	7	666	42⅝	42¼	42⅝	+ ⅝
15⅝	10	PhilVH	.50	5.2	5	4	11⅝	11½	11½	
20	8⅝	PiedAvt	.24	1.5	4	579	16½	15	15⅝	+ ⅝
22	15⅝	PleNG	1.56a	8.6	7	5	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ¼
16⅝	6⅝	Pier 1	.35b		9	60	u16⅝	16½	16½	
41¼	32	Pillsbry	1.72	4.8	8	52	36	34⅝	36	+1⅝
29¼	23⅛	Pioneer	s1.16	3.9	10	315	u29½	28⅝	29½	+ ¼
36½	21⅝	PitnyB	1.20	4.7	7	117	25½	25⅛	25½	+ ⅝
33¼	24⅝	PitnB	pf2.12	7.9		19	27	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
30⅝	17	Pittsbn	1.20	5.6	11	467	21⅝	20⅝	21⅝	+ ½
7⅝	5	PlanRac			7	56	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
22¼	16⅝	Plantrn	.16	.8	13	21	19⅛	19	19	
25⅝	18½	Playboy	.12	.8	17	145	15¼	14	14⅝	+1⅝
34¼	17	Pneumo	1	3.4	11	39	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ¼
20⅝	11⅛	PopPd	.20b	1.3	11	x546	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅝
56	22⅝	Pokarid	1	3.9	16	464	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
23	11⅝	Pndrosa	.48	3.0	4	273	13⅝	12¼	13⅛	+ ⅝
38	23⅝	PopTel	1.16	3.9	4	3	30¼	29⅝	30	— ⅛
31⅛	13⅝	Portec	.88b	5.3	7	31	15⅝	15	15	— ⅛
18⅝	13	PortGE	1.70	11.	9	483	13⅝	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
106⅝	91	PotG	pfI1.50	13.		z10	92	92	92	+1
25⅝	20⅝	PorG	pf2.60	13.		2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
39	27½	Pottch	1.32	4.2	6	12	31½	31	31½	+ ⅛
14⅝	11⅝	PotnEl	1.48	12.	7	165	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
49	39½	PotEl	pf4.50	11.		z1220	39½	d39	39½	
45½	33¼	PotEl	pf4.04	13.		z270	33½	d32	32	—1½
37⅝	22	Premier	.81	2.4	9	20	34	34	34	
16	6⅝	Presley	s.36i	4.6	3	163	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	14⅝	PrimeC	s		13	245	15⅝	14⅝

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

November 8, 1979

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	15 ¼ - 15 ¼	8 3/16 - 8 5/16	2 5/16-2 7/16	14 ½ - 14 ¾	13 ¼ - 13 ¾
2 M.	15 13/16 - 15 15/16	8 ¾ - 9	3 9/16-11/16	15 ½ - 15 ¾	14 ¾ - 14 ⅞
3 M.	15 13/16 - 15 15/16	8 ¾ - 9	3 11/16-13/16	15 7/16 - 15 ¾	14 ½ - 14 ¾
6 M.	15 ¾ - 15 ¾	8 ¾ - 8 ⅞	4 - 4 ⅛	15 ¾ - 15 9/16	14 - 14 ¼
1 Y.	14 ¾ - 14 ⅞	8 7/16 - 8 9/16	4 - 4 ⅛	14 11/16 - 14 15/16	14 - 14 ¼

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the November 8, 1979 's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	Lit.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	1.99	4.175	111.17 *	47.325 *	0.2402	—	6.867 *	121.20 *	37.58 *
Brussels (a)	28.99	60.7975	16.177	6.8915	3.4955 *	14.56	—	17.6425	5.47
Frankfurt	1.7918	3.755	—	42.64 *	2.161 x	90.04 *	6.183 *	108.87 *	33.80 *
London (b)	2.087	—	3.7505	8.771	1,737.00	4.1575	60.74	3.4425	11.10
Milan	829.45	1,738.75	462.90	197.26	—	416.47	28.617	505.21	156.49
New York (c)	—	2.0818	1.7922	4.203	N.A.	1.991	N.A.	1.64625	N.A.
Paris	4.20425	8.8175	234.73 *	—	5.0715 x	211.17 *	14.905 *	256.03 *	79.38 *
Zurich	1.6445	3.45015	91.80455*	39.1434 *	0.1983	82.6633 *	5.6744 *	—	31.06265*
ECU	1.38471	0.660801	2.47904	5.81855	1,148.34	2.75363	40.1185	2.27092	7.33203

Dollar values: Belgian financial franc: 29.58 ; Canadian $: 1.1851 ; Danish krone: 5.2992 ; Escudo: 50.449 ; Hong Kong $: 5.029 ; Irish £: 2.0645 ;Norw. krone: 5.0355 ; Peseta: 66.58 ; Schilling: 12.87 ; Singapore $: 2.186 ; Swedish krona: 4.2465 ; Yen: 241.25 .

£ Sterling: 1.01525 Irish £.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar, except against Sterling. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

ECU : European Currency Unit, as quoted in Brussels.

Closing rates or official fixings for European centers; 2pm EST rates for New York.

Purported Inside Look at GM by Ex-Aide

(Continued from Page 11)

sink his attempts to launch a new car company." Thus, the book appeared yesterday was published without Mr. DeLorean's cooperation.

An aide said yesterday that Mr. DeLorean had not seen the book and would have no public comment.

A General Motors spokesman said that company executives have copies of the book but were not ready to comment on it. "We may have some comment on the book later," he said.

In the book published yesterday, Mr. DeLorean purportedly states that GM public relations people leaked a damaging draft of a speech in which he criticized the company's cars, thus diminishing his reputation in the heirarchy. "I was viewed as their token hippie," Mr. DeLorean is quoted as saying.

The 54-year-old Mr. DeLorean is getting ready to produce a two-seat sports car, called the DMC-12, with an engine in the rear. The car will be built at a new factory in Northern Ireland for DeLorean Motor Co. and sold through a network of dealers in the United States; of about 300 dealers currently signed up, 55 percent sell GM cars.

Among purported revelations by Mr. DeLorean in the book, which Mr. Wright says the former GM executive approved in 1975:

- In the wake of race riots in Detroit in the 1960s, Mr. DeLorean proposed, and Detroit officials eagerly paved the way for, construction in that city of a new Pontiac assembly plant. The proposal was "rejected out of hand" by GM management, he purpotedly said. "Memphis and Oklahoma City were chosen as the sites for new assembly plants in the face of compelling economic and social reasons for locating in Detroit."
- "Never once while I was in General Motors management did I hear substantial social concern raised about the impact of our business on America, its consumers or the economy."
- Repeatedly, in the 1960s, proposals that GM start building smaller and more fuel-efficient cars were rejected. One reason GM management refused was because "we make more money on big cars."
- GM pressured its executives to make substantial and possibly improper political campaign contributions, and it pressured dealers to buy GM parts that were more expensive than other products.
- "The best interests of the country were certainly not being considered when GM announced an average price hike of almost 10 percent per car in the summer of 1974, for inflation was already eating away at the average American family's income.

"It became a cold and calloused decision in my mind. . .The size of the increase was raised when [GM] learned that the pricing announcement would come at the time President Nixon resigned from office. The corporate bet was that all of the publicity given to the historic events taking place in Washington would overshadow and diminish the attention. . .And that is precisely what happened."

Low Growth Said Forecast

(Continued from Page 11)

ble, given the effect of higher oil prices, tighter anti-inflationary policies and slipping business confidence.

A big question mark involves the future strategy of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, and especially the growing go-it-alone attitude of certain members, the sources said, adding: "The outlook is and will remain dominated by oil developments."

Another disquieting development is the unusual synchronization of moves towards more restrictive monetary and fiscal policies that may break the momentum built up earlier this year in such "locomotive" countries as West Germany and Japan.

Although the outlook for 1980 "is not anywhere near" the recession years of 1974 and 1975, the world could plunge into a deeper one if inflation is not brought under control soon and if members do not strengthen their energy policies, the OECD experts maintain.

However, the world's gradual adjustment to the new situation of lower growth leads to some cautious optimism.

Nedbank Group Limited

(Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa)

PROFIT AND FINAL DIVIDEND

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 1979

Profit

The following consolidated profits, subject to final audit, for the year ended 30th September, 1979 have been arrived at after making transfers to internal reserves.

	1979	1978
Taxed income	R49 120 000	R38 260 000
Less: Outside shareholders' interest in the profits of subsidiaries	1 727 000	1 551 000
Profit for the year attributable to shareholders of the Nedbank Group	R47 393 000	R36 709 000
Fully paid ordinary shares in issue	87 475 497	86 086 000
Earnings per share	54,1 cents	42,7 cents
Dividends – paid and proposed – per share	27,0 cents	21,0 cents

Final dividend

A final dividend of 18,5 cents per share is proposed, which together with the interim dividend of 8,5 cents per share, makes a total dividend for the year ended 30th September 1979 of 27,0 cents per share.

The final dividend will be payable to shareholders registered in the books of the company at the close of business on 28th December 1979. Dividend warrants will be posted on or about 25th January 1980. Non-resident shareholders tax will be deducted from dividends payable to non-resident shareholders. The transfer registers of the company will be closed from 29th December 1979 to 6th January 1980, both days inclusive.

Comment

The after tax profit increased by 29,1% to R47 393 000. Commensurately the return on Group shareholders funds increased from 18,6% to 21,1%.

Based on a twice covered dividend policy the Group maintained its capital surplus position and can service a substantial growth in liabilities to the public. Total assets increased by 14% to R3 745 245 000.

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held in Cape Town on 10th December 1979 and the Annual Report will be posted to shareholders on 17th November 1979.

F. J. C. Cronjé (Chairman)
Registered Office:
81 Main Street
Johannesburg 2001

23rd October 1979.

Chicago Futures

November 8, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Dec	4.24	4.24	4.17½	4.20¼	—.00¼
Mar	4.43	4.44	4.38	4.40¾	—.00¼
May	4.45½	4.46	4.42½	4.45¼	+.00¾
Jul	4.41½	4.41½	4.36¾	4.39¾	—.01¾
Sep	4.58	4.51½	4.48	4.49¾	—.01¾
Dec	4.64½	4.64½	4.60	4.62½	—.03½
Sales Wed. 19,419. Total open interest Wed. 58,014, up 872 from Tues.					
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Dec	2.63½	2.63¾	2.61	2.61¼	—.01¼
Mar	2.81½	2.81½	2.78	2.78¼	—.01¼
May	2.92½	2.93	2.89½	2.89¾	—.00¾
Jul	2.95½	2.95½	2.93½	2.93¾	—.00¼
Sep	3.01¾	3.01¾	2.98¾	2.99	—.00½
Dec	3.03¾	3.03½	3.01½	3.02	—.00½
Sales Wed. 34,527. Total open interest Wed. 192,451, off 117 from Tues.					
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Nov	6.46½	6.49½	6.46	6.48¼	+.03½
Jan	6.69	6.71	6.67	6.69¼	+.02½
Mar	6.93	6.95	6.90½	6.93¼	+.03¼
May	7.13½	7.14	7.09	7.13	+.02½
Jul	7.30	7.31	7.26½	7.30½	+.03½
Aug	7.37½	7.37½	7.33	7.37	+.03
Sep	7.40½	7.41	7.37½	7.39½	+.02½
Nov	7.48	7.48½	7.43½	7.46½	—.00¾
Sales Wed. 30,804. Total open interest Wed. 114,537, up 1,775 from Tues.					
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
Dec	183.50	184.00	182.90	183.80	+ .90
Jan	186.00	186.50	185.30	185.80	+ .50
Mar	189.80	189.80	188.50	189.10	+ .40
May	192.50	193.00	191.50	192.00	+ .10
Jul	194.50	194.80	193.70	194.30	+ .60
Aug	198.50	199.10	198.50	199.00	+ .50
Sep	201.50	201.50	201.50	201.50	+ .50
Oct	203.00	203.50	203.00	203.50	+ .50
Dec	204.50	205.00	204.30	204.90	+ .90
Sales Wed. 5,383. Total open interest Wed. 55,515, up 141 from Tues.					
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
Dec	24.20	24.29	23.98	24.06	— .06
Jan	24.80	24.85	24.47	24.52	— .08
Mar	25.48	25.50	25.18	25.27	— .02
May	25.75	25.75	25.50	25.72	+ .04
Jul	25.90	25.90	25.66	25.82	+ .05
Aug	25.95	25.95	25.75	25.83	+ .08
Sep	24.90	24.90	25.80	25.88	+ .08
Oct	26.00	26.00	25.85	25.85	.
Dec	26.15	26.15	26.05	26.10	+ .05
Jan	26.10	26.10	26.02	26.02	— .03
Sales Wed. 7,830. Total open interest Wed. 66,754, up 160 from Tues.					
OATS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Dec	1.42¾	1.43¼	1.42	1.42¼	—.00¼
Mar	1.57¼	1.58	1.56½	1.56½	—.00¼
May	1.66	1.66	1.65	1.65	.
Jul	1.70	1.70	1.69¾	1.69¾	+.00¼
Sep	1.74	1.74	1.73	1.73	.
Sales Wed. 535. Total open interest Wed. 5,993, up 63 from Tues.					
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	69.95	70.50	69.40	69.45	— .42
Jan	71.80	72.25	71.25	71.25	— .47
Feb	72.80	73.30	72.22	72.70	— .65
Apr	74.00	74.15	73.00	73.07	— .73
Jun	74.75	75.05	74.00	74.12	— .65
Aug	74.10	74.15	72.95	73.05	— .85
Oct	72.30	72.75	71.50	71.62	—1.03
Dec	72.85	73.30	72.80	72.80	— .40
Est. sales 27,360; sales Wed. 19,405. Total open interest Wed. 58,071, up 361 from Tues.					
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	82.40	82.50	81.55	81.57	— .78
Jan	87.45	87.55	86.00	86.07	— .45
Mar	88.40	88.50	86.90	86.95	— .95
Apr	88.10	88.40	87.05	87.10	— .82
May	88.25	88.40	86.80	86.90	—1.10
Aug	86.50	87.05	86.25	86.25	— .40

Selected Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (AP)— The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter bank, insurance & industrial stocks.

Closing Prices, November 8, 1979

AEL Ind 5¾ 6¼	CrosTre 21¾ 22¼	JamWP h 5½ 6¼	Petriflen 19¾ 20¾
AFAPrst 8¼ 9¼	CuttrFed 19¼ 20½	Jamsby 15 13¾	PierceSS 8½ 9¼
AVMCo 3¾ 3¾	Cyclitron 11 12	JiffyFd ⅝ 1	Pinkrtn 33 34½
Accuray 4 4½	DaniyM 19¾ 20¾	JoslynM 14 14¾	PionRTB 22 22½
AdvtMtr 9¾ 10¼	DtaDes 18½ 18¾	KoisSt pf 18 18¾	Plasttme 19¾ 23¾
AdvRoss 3¾ 3½	DayMat 19 21	Kolvar 2½ 2⅞	Postis 5 5¾
AlexAlex 29½ 30¼	DeltaAg 26 26¾	Kamon 17¼ 18	Praegr ⅝ 1
Allcoinc 28½ 30½	DeLuxC 29¾ 30½	KansAm 8½ 9	PbSvNC 12¾ 12½
AllynB 11 12	DetCorT 17¾ 18¾	KatleGra 3-16 7-16	PurtBan 13½ 14¼
AFinCp 21½ 22½	DresrEl 11½ 12½	Keyspan 3¾ 4¼	PutDCap 16¾ 11¼
AFurn 4⅞ 5¼	DiscCrys 26¾ 27¾	KellySv 32 33½	QuakrCh 30 31
AGrtel 11¾ 11¾	DbnCru 39½ 41½	Kauffet 15½ 16½	RaisnPr 7¾ 7¾
AlnCo 29½ 30¾	Docutel 5¾ 6¼	Kimball 15¼ 15¾	Raychm 49 51
AMicros 22¾ 23¾	DollrGn 8½ 9	KnaInt 7 8	Raymnd 22 23
AWeldng 19½ 20½	Dondlsn 19¼ 20¼	KnapeV 14¾ 15¾	RecsEq 6¼ 6½
Amterr 3 9-16 3 13-16	DoylDB 19½ 20¼	Kratos 13 14	RoadEx 24 24¾
Anadite 7 7¾	DunkinD 18¾ 19¼	Lancstr 18½ 19¼	RobbMy 43 46
AnheusB 19¾ 20¼	Duriron 14¾ 15¾	LandRas 2¾ 2¾	Rouse 13¾ 14¾
AntoCp 7⅛ 7¾	EstnVnce 5½ 6¼	LaneCo 22 23	RoxStov 15¼ 15¾
ArdenGp 3¼ 3½	EconLab 21 21½	LidStar 4¾ 5½	Sedtler 3¾ 4¼
AsdCola 21 21¾	ElPasEl 9⅝ 10	LinBcst 46½ 47½	ScanOt 1⅝ 1⅞
AtlGaLt 14 14¾	ElderBe 7½ 8¼	Lowstrn 11 11¾	ScrippH 51 54
BairdCp 4½ 5	EleHtuCl 6¾ 6⅞	MadeGE 13¾ 13¾	SelsDelt 9½ 10
BangHE 12¾ 13¾	ElModul 6¾ 7¼	MagetPet 4¾ 5	Sycmstr 22½ 23½
BkamRt 15 15½	EnrDev 7½ 8½	MajrRt 7⅝ 1⅝	SCoWtr 12½ 13¾
BaslcRs g 9⅝ 10¼	Enwrbit 2¼ 3	Mallkrt 27¼ 28¼	SwElSv 14¼ 15
BassFr 17 17¾	EqGOil 47½ 48½	MaxiLP 26½ 28	SwnEnr 23½ 24½
BoyrsMk 9½ 10	EthanAl 45 46	McCorm 21¾ 22¼	Shandyn 23 23¾
Beatrce 9 10	Fabrl h 9-14 13-16	McQuay 9¼ 10	StdRegs 23¾ 24¾
BelzLab 33 33¾	FtBkSys 36¾ 37½	MidlsW 18 19	StatHP 23¾ 24¾
BibbCo 11¾ 12¼	FtBostn 15¾ 16¼	MidlCap 7¾ 8½	StarSt 5⅝ 6¾
BirdSon 16½ 18	FtEnrgS 9¾ 10¼	MidlRes 1 15-16 2 3-16	StrwCl 22½ 24
Birtchr 2 2¾	FtWnFin 4¾ 4⅞	MidlStks 26¾ 25¾	SuperEl 7¾ 7⅞
BlkHllP 22½ 23¼	Flicker 12 12½	Miller 26¼ 27	TIME DC 4¼ 5
Bonanza 2⅞ 3⅛	FloatPrt 9¼ 10	MissVlG 14 15	Tampax 26¼ 27
BrookS 21 24	FloWatU ⅝ ⅞	MonfCol 5⅝ 6	Tandem 31½ 32¼
BrwTom 21½ 22	ForestO 21¼ 21¾	MoorePd 22 23	TecumP 42½ 44½
Buckbee 6¼ 6¾	Formfail 1¼ 2	MorgRes 1¼ 2	Tenneco 28 29½
Buckeye 15⅝ 16¼	FrankCp 7¼ 7¾	Mosfsk 41¼ 42¼	Tenery 11¾ 12¼
BurnupS 6⅝ 7	FrankEl 13⅝ 14½	MotClub 2¾ 2¾	TexgCp 17 17½
CalWtSv 38½ 32	GaRlEst 16¼ 12	Mueller 28½ 29½	TricoPd 42 45
CanrodH 1 1½	GnRetail 90 92	NarrgCo 26½ 28½	TyconFd 8 9
CapSwC 14¼ 14¾	GovEFn 16½ 11¼	NatGOil 14¼ 15½	UnMcGll 10¼ 11¼
CapinAir 3⅝ 3⅞	GrenMl 11¼ 11¾	NwldRE 13¼ 14¼	USSurg 34 34¾
CarsCo 8 9	GreyAdv 37 48	NJNGas 14½ 15	USTrck 15¼ 15¾
CnVtPS 15¾ 15½	Grolsbm 2½ 3	NielsnA 22¼ 22¾	UVaBsh 24 24½
ChnLep 37 39	Hanover 12½ 13	NielsnB 23 22½	UpPenP 14½ 15¼
ChesUtl 17¾ 12½	HartzRs 2½ 3	NoCarGs 14¾ 15¼	VolyGas 12½ 13¾
CircleF 4½ 5½	HydrInt 17 18	NeEQtan 68½ 70	VanDus 13¾ 14½
CltzUtA 23¼ 24	Infrsind 4⅝ 5¼	NwtNGs 12¾ 13¼	Velcro s 9¼ 9½
CltzUtB 27¾ 28½	InfoCo 41¼ 42¼	NwstPS 14¾ 15¾	VicksCp 5⅝ 6⅝
ClarkJL 26½ 28	IntrtCpr 4⅝ 5¾	Noxell 19¼ 19¾	VaNtBsh 12¾ 13¾
ClowCp 6¾ 6¾	IntrtnInd 4⅝ 5¼	OsllvyM 18½ 19¼	WshEnr 14¾ 15¾
CmrCbl 26¼ 26¾	IntrtCo 41¼ 42¼	OhFerro 7¾ 8¾	WebbRs 36 38
CmlShr 18½ 20½	IntrtcEnr 4⅝ 5¾	OtterTP 20¾ 21¼	WeldRn 2¼ 3
CmwTel 17 19	IntmtGs 13¾ 12¼	PCAInt 5¾ 6¼	WellsGo 6 7
ConPap 50½ 51½	InlbkWsh 8⅛ 8½	PdstB 11⅞ 12¾	WinMfg 3 3½
Crowld 20½ 21½	IowSoUt 23 23½	PcGsR 18½ 19¼	WsnrC 24¾ 25
		PaulayP 14 14¾	WoodLot 21¼ 22¼
		PeerWl 8 8¾	WWEns 13¾ 13½
		PengEnt 14¾ 14⅞	WrightW 4¼ 4⅝
		Petrolit 38¾ 39¾	ZionUtn 22 23

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

November 8, 1979

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following unofficial symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the NYT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (I)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:
— (d) Boerbond SF 685.25
— (d) Cordor SF 628.00
— (d) Grabor SF 685.00
— (d) Stockbor SF 719.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
— (d) CSF Fund SF 15.68
— (d) Crossbow Fund SF 3.42
— (d) ITF Fund N.V. $ 9.31

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:
— (w) Universal Dollar Trust $ 6.66
— (w) High Interest Sterling £0.89

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:
— (w) Capital Int'l Fund $ 19.54
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. $ 11.55
— (w) Convertible Capital S.A. $ 26.63

CREDIT SUISSE:
— (d) Actions Suisses SF 395.50
— (d) Canac SF 435.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds SF 61.40
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l SF 40.00
— (d) Energie-Valor SF 57.50
— (d) Usec SF 415.00
— (d) Europa-Valor SF 189.50

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra DM 19.00
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond DM 65.70

EARNEX Fd, Box N 1965, Nassau, Bahamas:
— (d) Earnex Fd $ 4.21

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets $ 27.22
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svcs. Tr. $ 44.40
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $ 25.30
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $ 54.34
— (w) Fidelity World Fd $ 15.30

FIDELITY POB 195, St Helier, Jersey C.I.:
— (w) Fidelity Sterling A £ 3.82
— (w) Fidelity Sterling B £ 7.82
— (w) Fidelity Sterling D £ 10.27

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd $ 43.05
— (w) G.T. Asia Fund HK$ 18.93
— (d) G.T. Bond Fund $ 13.26
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund $ 7.94
— (d) G.T. Technology Fund $ 10.45

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund $67.88
— (r) Jardine S.East Asia $ 21.18

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11
— (w) Lloyds Int'l Growth SF 269.50
— (w) Lloyds Int'l Income SF 297.50

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):
— (w) Reserve Assets Pd Ltd $9.91

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGTM (CI):
O.C. Dir Commodity Tr. $ 42.04

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA
(r) Parfen Sw. R Est SF 1,342.00
(r) Securselec SF 1,148.00

SWISS BANK CORP:
— (d) America-Valor SF 315.00
— (d) Intervalor SF 49.00
— (d) Japan Portfolio SF 339.00
— (d) Swissvalor Rev Ser SF 226.25
— (d) Univ. Bond Select SF 65.25
— (d) Universal Fund SF 69.03

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. $ SF 38.75
— (d) Bond Invest SF 59.25
— (d) Convert-Invest SF 61.00
— (d) Eurit Europe $ SF 136.00
— (d) Fonsa Swiss SF SF 101.00
— (d) Globinvest SF 59.25
— (d) Pacific Invest SF 44.22
— (d) Rometac-Invest SF 384.50
— (d) Salit South Afr $ SF 225.00
— (d) Simu Swiss R Est SF 210.00

UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt
— (d) Unirenta DM 31.40
— (d) Unifonds DM 17.49
— (d) Unirak DM 80.00
— (d) Uniglobal DM 40.78
— (d) Unispecial I DM 88.50
— (d) Europafonds DM 25.40

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund $7.79
(r) Arab Finance I.F. $ 1,015.64
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF) $ 7.23
(w) Austral. Select Fd $ 1.48
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr. SF 119.00
(w) CAMIT $ 9.68
(w) Capital Gains Inv. $ 14.60
(d) Capital Rentinvest LF 1,365.00
(d) Caribbo Open-End Fund $ 217.30
(w) Chadel Fund $ 12.39
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $ 1,899.35
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs $ 6.76
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs $13.63
(w) D.G.C. $ 44.89
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.) $ 8.13
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $ 17.05
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent $19.67
(d) Europe Obligations LF 1,118.80
(w) First Eagle Fund $ 5,058.53
(w) F.I.R.S.T. $ 214.54
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr SF 1,462.00
(w) Formula Selection Fd SF 58.54
(d) Fonditalia $ 14.11
(d) Frank.-Trust Interzins DM 49.49
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.) $ 8.30
(d) Global Int'l Fund DM 5.50
(w) Heussmann Hldgs. NV $ 266.88
(I) H.O.I.T. Hobet $ 31.30
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A $14.42
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B $ 117.11
(d) Interfund S.A. $ 18.91
(w) Intermarket Fund $ 167.86
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) $ 23.08
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $ 7.21
(d) Invesis DWS DM 31.70
(r) Invest Allemagne $ 54.46
(d) Holomarico S.A. Fund $ 18.65
(r) Hottortune Int'l Fd S.A. $9.62
(w) Japan Selection Fund $69.61
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $ 48.50
(d) KB Income Fund LF 1,289.80
(d) Kleinwort Benson Inf. F $ 12.92
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F $ 29.32
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold $ 61.49
(w) Luxfund $ 28.52
(m) Maple Leaf Growth N.V. Cont $ 10.27
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund $12.81
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund $ 8.65
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund $ 1.73
(w) Nippon Fund $ 17.87
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund $ 5.12
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd $ 4.42
(w) N.A.M.F. $ 73.85
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund $ 38.14
(d) Rasko Fund $ 59.82
(d) Rentinvest LF 761.80
(d) Safe Fund $ 3.74
(d) Safe Trust Fund $ 9.42
(w) Samurai Portfolio SF 54.40
(w) Saxo (N.A.V.) $ 13.25
(w) SMH Special Fund DM 96.70
(w) Soros Fund $ 796.36
(w) Talent Global Fund $ 13.59
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sec) $ 46.55
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. $ 63.89
(w) Transpacific Fund $ 30.88
(d) UNICO Fund DM 51.78
(r) Unilife Assurance O'seas $ 6.92
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund $ 2.80
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd $ 102.78
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd $ 11.55
(w) Western Growth Fund $ 7.94
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd $ 479.01
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd $ 14.03
(w) Worldwide Securities $ 81.89
(w) Worldwide Special $ 1,432.38*S*

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ** — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $18 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; e — e - Redemption price -Ex-Coupon.

U.S. Commodity Prices

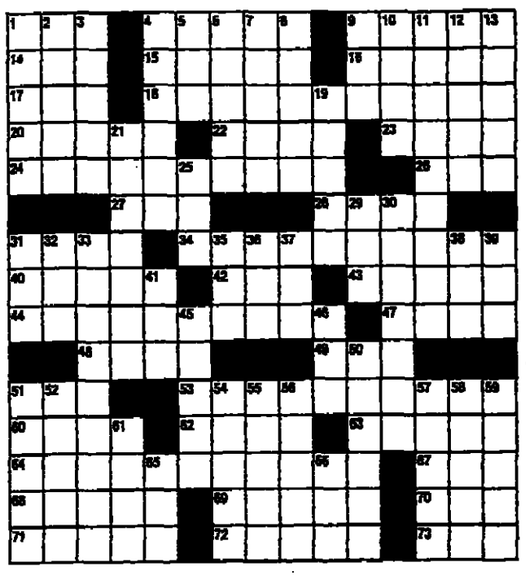
	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Sep	86.00	86.00	86.00	86.00	+1.00
Oct	83.50	83.55	83.50	83.55	.
Est. sales 2,691; sales Wed. 2,910. Total open interest Wed. 12,687, off 24 from Tues.					
LIVE HOGS 30,000 cents per lb.					
Dec	40.15	40.22	39.50	39.70	— .52
Feb	42.60	42.75	41.85	42.00	— .60
Apr	40.95	40.95	39.77	39.95	— .90
Jun	43.07	43.95	42.85	43.15	— .72
Jul	44.50	44.57	44.12	44.17	— .53
Aug	44.00	44.00	43.05	43.30	— .20
Oct	42.05	42.60	42.05	42.60	+ .05
Dec	42.85	43.00	42.85	43.00	— .25
Feb	.	.	.	44.50	.
Est. sales 6,506; sales Wed. 8,501. Total open interest Wed. 27,211, up 184 from Tues.					
PORK BELLIES 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	51.70	51.80	50.30	50.27	— .63
Mar	51.70	52.00	50.45	50.65	— .47
May	52.75	53.10	51.25	51.42	— .95
Jul	54.00	54.20	52.47	52.60	— .75
Aug	52.50	52.85	51.30	51.50	— .50
Est. sales 7,277; sales Wed. 6,807. Total open interest Wed. 22,226, off 199 from Tues.					
ICED BROILERS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb					
Nov	41.25	41.60	41.10	41.20	+ .05
Dec	42.50	42.60	42.00	42.00	— .50
Jan	43.90	44.00	43.05	43.05	— .85
Feb	.	.	.	44.50	— .35
Mar	45.20	45.30	45.05	45.05	— .85
Apr	45.80	45.80	44.80	44.80	— .70
Sales Wed. 308. Total open interest Wed. 1,154, off 54 from Tues.					
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
Nov	.	.	.	53.90	.
Dec	60.50	60.70	60.50	60.65	+ .50
Jan	57.50	57.80	57.50	57.80	— .50
Est. sales 6; sales Wed. 15. Total open interest Wed. 282, off 17 from Tues.					
LUMBER 100,000 bd. ft.					
Nov	226.00	232.50	226.00	232.00	+4.50
Jan	210.10	214.30	209.50	213.90	+2.90
Mar	205.50	209.60	205.50	209.60	+2.20
May	207.80	210.30	207.50	210.00	+ .40
Jul	207.80	208.50	206.60	207.90	+ .40
Sep	204.80	205.00	203.60	203.80	+ .30
Est. sales 2,264; sales Wed. 2,335. Total open interest Wed. 11,433, up 110 from Tues.					
PLYWOOD 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.					
Nov	177.00	180.70	177.00	180.00	+1.60
Jan	180.50	183.50	180.30	183.20	+2.30
Mar	182.60	185.50	182.30	185.30	+2.60
May	185.00	188.50	185.00	187.80	+2.30
Jul	187.40	190.50	187.40	190.30	+2.20
Sep	192.70	193.50	192.00	192.00	+ .70
Nov	190.50	194.00	190.50	192.50	+1.50
Jan	.	.	.	192.00	+ .50
Mar	.	.	.	194.50	+ .50
Sales Wed. 502. Total open interest Wed. 3,959, up 128 from Tues.					
U.S. TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Dec	87.58	87.79	87.57	87.73	+.16
Mar	88.08	88.35	88.08	88.34	+.16
Jun	88.85	89.10	88.85	89.01	+.13
Sep	89.45	89.69	89.45	89.61	+.11
Dec	90.03	90.06	89.88	89.99	+.03
Mar	90.39	90.36	90.16	90.30	+.06
Jun	90.60	90.62	90.44	90.52	—.04
Sep	.	.	.	90.61	+.01
Est. sales: 9,110; sales Wed. 12,631. Total open interest Wed. 37,977, up 1,081 from Tues.					
**GN

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Nov. 8

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —								
9⅞	AAR	.44	4.0	6	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛		
3½	AAV	.20	4.1	6	6	5	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛	
7⅛	APS	.44	6.1	5	5	7½	7¼	7¼	— ¼	
1	ATI				1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛		
6⅝	AVC			3	10	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ½	
3⅝	AZL			9	64	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛	
1⅜	AcmePr				1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ½	
10	AcmeU	.34	2.7	12	x2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛	
2½	Action				2	3	3	3		
8⅝	ActionCp	.20b	2.6	7	182	11⅞	11⅛	11½	+ ⅝	
13¼	AdamR	s.12	.8	14	42	14½	14¼	14¼		
14⅞	AdobeO	.20	.5	30	138	37⅝	36	36⅝	+ ⅜	
7⅛	AepisCp			7	16	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛	
11⅞	AeroFlo	.50e	2.9	4	28	17½	16⅝	17½	+ ⅝	
2⅝	Aeronca				11	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛	
16¼	AffilPub	.80	3.4	6	5	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ¼	
5¼	AfterSix	.32	6.1	7	7	5¼	5¼	5¼		
4⅛	AirExpr	n		8	41	5	5	5		
4½	AlskAir	.30r	5.6	10	56	5½	5⅜	5⅜	+ ¼	
3⅝	AlbaW	.10e	3.2	2	12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛	
5	Alcoloc	.18	2.0	8	7	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛	
5½	AlsteinIn	.10e	.8	11	30	13⅝	13	13⅛	+ ½	
9⅝	AltamII	.32	2.2	4	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛	
13-16	Altec			.41	43	15-16	13-16	13-16	— ⅛	
39	Alcoa	pf3.75	9.4		x50	40	40	40	+ ½	
14⅛	Amdhl	.40	1.9	12	375	21	19½	21	+1⅛	
8⅝	AmAgro	s.20	2.0	9	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛	
6⅝	AmBilt	.12e	1.4	5	2	8⅝	8½	8⅝		
1⅞	AmCoaCo				1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛	
8⅝	ACanH	.54	3.9	7	3	14½	14½	14½	— ¼	
7⅛	ADorPd	.34	2.4	6	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛	
1½	Alsrsell	s		2	46	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛	
6⅝	AMzeA	.48	5.2	6	28	9⅝	8⅝	9⅛+	¼	
6½	AMzeB	.48	5.1	6	16	9½	9⅛	9½+	¼	
23⅝	AmMfg	2e	2.8	10	8	70½	70	70½		
4½	AmBld	s		11	263	5⅝	5	5⅛—	½	
9¼	AMotIn	.30	2.9	5	22	11	10½	10¾+	⅜	
23½	AmPetr	2.50	7.5	7	19	33½	33¼	33½—	½	
⅞	AmPlan	Cp		3	17	3⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛	
5⅝	ASciE				34	6⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛	
7⅛	AmTec	.64	9.0	4	11	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛	
9⅝	AmsInC	.20e	1.2	8	17	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛+	¼	
6⅝	Anthony	.40	4.5	3	7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝		
7½	ApIDta	.16	1.8	11	31	8⅝	8⅝	8¾+	⅜	
3½	ArisInt	s		2	46	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛	
6⅝	AMzeA	.48	5.2	6	28	9⅝	8⅝	9⅛+	¼	
6½	AMzeB	.48	5.1	6	16	9½	9⅛	9½+	¼	
23⅝	AmMfg	2e	2.8	10	8	70½	70	70½		
4½	AmBld	s		11	263	5⅝	5	5⅛—	½	
9¼	AMotIn	.30	2.9	5	22	11	10½	10¾+	⅜	
23½	AmPetr	2.50	7.5	7	19	33½	33¼	33½—	½	
⅞	AmPlan	Cp		3	17	3⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛	
5⅝	ASciE				34	6⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛	
7⅛	AmTec	.64	9.0	4	11	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛	
9⅝	AmsInC	.20e	1.2	8	17	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛+	¼	
6⅝	Anthony	.40	4.5	3	7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝		
7½	ApIDta	.16	1.8	11	31	8⅝	8⅝	8¾+	⅜	
3½	ArisInt	s		2	46	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛	
16⅛	AquiCd	s.07			53	29⅝	28⅝	29⅛+	½	
4½	ArrowA	.20	3.1	4	5	6½	6½	6½		
12	Asamer	g.40			207	15⅝	14⅝	15⅛+	⅜	
⅞	AstrJet			7	5	1⅛	1	1⅛	— ⅛	
1⅝	Atco	Ind		21	¾	¾	¾	¾+1-16		
1⅞	AtlsCM	.08e	2.8	7	125	3	2⅝	2⅝—	½	
4½	AtlasCp	wt			24	4½	4⅝	4⅝—	½	
18½	Augat s	.40	1.6	13	28	24¼	23⅝	24¼+	⅜	
1⅞	AutoTrn				19	3¼	3	3 —	⅛	
7⅛	AutmRod				9	2¼	2¼	2¼+	⅛	
28⅝	AutoSw	1.20	3.1	10	1	38¼	38¼	38¼+	¼	
4⅛	AVESAC	.40	4.5	7	10	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝		
16½	Avondl	1.20	7.1	14	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛	
		— B—B—B —								
1	BRT				1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛	
9	Badger	.88	7.5	5	8	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝		
2⅝	Baker	.20	5.0		10	4	4	4		
17⅝	Baldor s	.20	1.1	11	38	17⅝	17½	17½—	½	
5¼	BaldwS	.32e	4.1		1	7	7	7		
15¼	BaxlcFl	s.67e	9.0		15	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛	
1⅛	Bonspar	wt			26	1½	1⅜	1⅜		
7⅛	Banistr	g.30	2.7		33	11½	11¼	11¼		
4⅝	BarnesE			11	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝		
8⅛	Barnwl	.20	1.8		14	11	10⅝	11		
6	BarryR	s.16	2.1	9	x30	7½	7⅛	7½+	½	
3⅛	BarthS			30	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛	
23⅝	BaruchF			48	61	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	¼	
15¼	BstSta s	.40	2.0	6	22	20	19⅝	20 +	⅜	
17	BstSta s	.40	2.0	5	13	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛+1		
2⅛	BerglEnt			5	11	4⅝	4¼	4¼—	⅛	
6½	BergnB	.24	2.8	5	7	8½	8⅛	8½+	¼	
2⅛	BernzO				3	2	2	2		
7⅜	Berven				32	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛	
2	BethCp				9	7	4	3⅝	4 +	¼
5⅝	Beverly	.18e	2.6	8	47	7⅛	7	7		
8⅛	BicPen	.48	5.4	7	19	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛	
17⅛	BlakMf	1b	5.7	6	6	17½	17¼	17½+	⅛	
3⅝	BodinAp				26	4⅝	4⅝	4¾+	⅛	
8⅝	BoltBer	.40	2.9	21	4	13⅝	13⅝	14 +	⅛	
14⅝	BowVal	s.10			982	25¼	24⅝	25¼+1¼		
4⅝	BowlAn	.24	4.9	6	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛	
3	Bowmar			33	76	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝		
13⅝	Bowne	.48	2.3	5	6	20¼	20⅝	20⅝—	¼	
6⅛	BradlDN	.28	2.8	7	86	9¼	8⅝	9⅛+	⅛	
3⅛	Branch	.20	5.5	4	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛	
5¼	Braniff	wi			25	5⅝	5½	5¾+	½	
13	BroscanIa		5.5	5	19	18⅝	18⅝	18¼—	⅛	
22⅛	BrownE	1.40	5.7	9	7	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝—	¼	
7⅝	Breeze	.57f	6.9	4	7	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛	
11½	BrlstBr	.60	2.3	18	1	26½	26½	26½		
1⅝	BrodySe				3	2	2	2		
10½	BrooksP	s.40	3.1	8	4	12⅝	12½	12⅝+	½	
1	BrownCo	wt			11	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝		
27⅝	BrnFA	1.16	3.7	10	7	31⅝	31¼	31⅝		
27⅝	BrnFB	1.16	3.7	10	14	32½	31⅝	31⅝—	⅜	
1⅞	Burgess				18	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛	
9	Burnsin	.60	4.5	6	4	13¼	13¼	13¼		
		— C—C—C —								
10⅝	CK Pet	.16	1.0	33	74	15¾	15	15½+	½	
5⅝	CDI				5	17	8⅝	8	8⅛+	¼
6½	CHB Fd	.571	8.0	5	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛	
3⅛	CMI Co	.05e	1.4	6	26	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝		
14½	CSE	1.40	7.0	5	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛	
15½	Caldor	.50	2.1	8	79	23⅝	23½	23⅝+	¼	
13⅝	Camco	.30	1.1	9	15	26¼	26⅛	26¼+	⅜	
4⅝	Campnll	n		2	53	5	4⅝	4⅝		
4	CmpChb	g			25	8¼	7⅝	7⅝—	¼	
6⅝	CdnHmst	g			90	18⅝	17⅝	18⅛+	⅜	
5	CdMarc	s.36		7	20	12	11⅝	12 +1-16		
13½	CdnMer	g			3	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝—	⅜	
14⅝	CdnOcc	s.72	2.5		2	29¼	29¼	29¼		
53	CdSupO	g			15	147	146½	146½—	½	
2⅝	CapHFd	.20	4.7	5	5	3	3	3	+1⅛	
2⅝	Caresco	s.05e	1.7	6	15	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝		
21⅝	Carnat	1.50	6.6	6	237	22¼	22	22⅛+	½	
17⅝	CaroEn	s		8	70	20½	19½	20½+	1⅛	
49	CaroPLpf	5	10.		270	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝—	⅛	
3⅝	CarrolDv	.05e	1.3	7	x29	3¼	d 3⅜	3¼+	⅛	
7⅝	Cavitrn	.10e	1.0	79	8	10¼	10¼	10¼—	⅜	
1⅛	CelluCR				4	21	2⅝	2⅝+	¼	
38	CenPLpf	4	10.		x75	39	38	38 +	½	
5⅝	CentSe	.70e	12.		23	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛	
14	Cenvill	1.20	6.0	5	71	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝		
3⅝	Celec	.12	2.6	7	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛	
1	ChampHo				212	1¼	1⅛	1¼+	⅛	
1⅜	ChartM	s		6	10	14⅝	14⅝	14¾+	¼	
3⅝	Chmplsf	.28	3.3	7	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛	
17⅝	ChlRv	1.60a	9.1	12	5	17⅝	d17½	17⅝		
18⅝	ChlefDv	g s			225	25	24⅝	24⅝+1		
7⅝	ChildWld			5	10	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝		
6	ChlfnCo	.30	4.6	5	5	6½	6½	6½+	⅛	
14⅝	CircleK	1.16	6.3	7	37	17½	17¼	17⅜—	⅛	
7⅝	Citation	.56	6.4	5	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛	
22½	CitBkNJ	2	8.8	4	8	22⅝	d22⅝	22⅝+	¼	
16⅝	CityGas	.92	4.7	9	10	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝—	⅜	
3	Clabir	.18	6.1	11	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝		
7⅝	Clermt	.30e	2.7		5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛		
3⅝	ClerkC	.21e	4.5		2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝		
3⅝	Cohu	.16e	3.6	7	11	4⅝	4⅝	4½		
13⅝	Colemn	.92	6.5	6	23	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝		
4⅝	ColCmi			33	57	7½	7	7 —	⅛	
25⅝	Cominco	s			66	36¼	35⅝	36 —	½	
15⅝	ComAll	.50	2.6	6	2	19½	19½	19½+	½	
9⅝	ComMtl	.60b	3.0	3	19	20	19⅝	19⅝+	⅛	
24	Comdint	s		10	254	u34⅝	32½	34⅛+1⅜		
1½	ComdrCo			14	34	2⅝	2½	2½—	⅛	
6⅝	Compo	s.20	3.0	7	13	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛	
4	CompuD				4	4	4	4		
2⅝	Comsinv				6	2	2⅛	2⅛		
8⅝	Condec	.30r	2.9	104	15	10½	10⅛	10⅝—	⅛	
5	ConrInn	1.53t	14.	4	5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝		
18	Conrack	.90a	3.5	7	6	26¼	25½	25½—	½	
5⅝	ConsOil			18	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+	¼	
8⅝	ConsRef	.80	7.7	6	5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛	
3¼	ContMtl			4	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛	
5¼	Cookin	.20e	3.3	6	x1	6	6	6		
13	CoreLb	.28	1.1	20	3	24⅝	24½	24½—	⅜	
14⅛	Cornlus	.88	5.3	7	12	15⅝	15	15⅝—	⅛	
1⅜	Cramer				18	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛	
1⅜	CrestFo			3	1	2¼	2¼	2¼		
9½	CrestOil	s.16		9	37	219	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝+1	
21	Crompt	1.40	4.6	4	3	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝+	⅜	
23	CrossAT	1.40	4.7	9	48	30	29⅝	30		
36⅝	CrwCP	s.80	2.2	2	71	36¼	35	36¼+1½		
3½	CrownC	.28	8.7	7	5	3½	3½	3½		
6⅝	CrownIn	s.28	4.5	3	2	6¼	6¼	6¼—	⅛	
31⅝	CrutcR	.36	2.4	29	326	14⅝	14¼	14¼+	½	
16⅛	CrystHO	s.36	1.5	15	73	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝+	½	
13⅝	CubicCp	.60	4.3	5	16	14	13⅝	14 +	¼	
16⅝	Curtice	1.10b	5.8	5	4	19⅝	19	19⅝+	⅛	
2½	Cyprus				8	2½	2½	2½		
12⅝	Cyprus	pf1.70	13.		24	13¼	13	13		
		— D—D—D —								
3⅛	DCL			7	170	5	4⅝	5 +	¼	
2⅝	DWG	.291	11.	5	46	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝		
2⅝	DamonC			7	2	3	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛	
7⅝	Damson				365	18⅝	17⅛	17⅝+	⅜	
5⅝	DataAc	n		6	35	5⅝	d 5⅝	5⅝—	⅛	
12⅝	Datapd	.30	1.7	13	431	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	⅜	
9	DayMn	.25e	1.6	8	29	16¼	15⅝	15⅝—	⅜	
2½	Decoratr	.24	9.1	11	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛	
12⅝	DelLabs	.48	3.6	12	6	13⅝	13½	13½—	¼	
6⅝	DelMO	.10e		.5	23	107	22½	22	+ ¼	
7	DelwdF	.68	4.8	13	23	12⅝	11¼	12⅝+1		
28⅝	DepStr	s1.40	4.8	4	5	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛	
1	DesignIw				27	1	6	1⅝	1⅝	
10⅝	DevCoA				3	7	16½	16½		
14⅝	DevonGe	s			4	x1900	19	17	18½+2	
2⅝	Dialcon			30	98	7	6½	6⅝+	⅜	
14⅝	Dillard	.40	2.8	5	1	14½	14½	14½—	⅛	
1	Diodes				7	1	1¼	1¼		
29	DomP	g s			920	37¼	35⅝	36⅝+	⅜	
10	Domtr	g1.80a			10	20¼	19⅝	20¼+	¼	
17½	DorcGs	n.20	.9	8	322	22⅝	21⅝	22		
8½	Downy	s.32	4.7	3	41	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝		
16⅝	DrexUI	1.68	9.6		1	17½	17½	17½+	⅛	
7	DrFolr	.40	4.4	18	46	9¼	9	9 —	⅛	
1⅛	Dunlop	.09e	8.0	7	20	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛		
14⅝	DpixPd	1	4.4	4	6	22⅝	22½	22½—	¼	
9	DurTst	.40a	4.2	10	21	9⅝	9½	9½—	¼	
3	Dynlctn			66	625	9⅝	8½	9¼+	⅜	
14⅝	Dynasr	s		7	5	16	16	16		
		— E—E—E —								
7½	EAC	.36	8.2	12	x4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝		
9⅝	EECO	.28	1.9	11	12	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅜	
12⅝	EarthRes	1	3.9	8	201	26	24⅝	25⅛+	⅜	
15⅝	EstnCo	1.20	7.6	6	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	¼	
3	EstorE	.24	7.8	25	1	3¼	3¼	3¼+	¼	
1⅛	Edmas				3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜		
12⅛	EDO	s		8	253	13½	13	13⅛		
7	Ehren	.10a	1.3		19	8	7⅝	8 +	¼	
2½	ElAudD			34	35	2½	d 2⅝	2⅝—	⅛	
15⅝	Electros	1	3.8	9	29	26½	25½	26¼+	⅜	
23⅝	ElecAm	1.40	5.3	5	8	26¼	26	26¼—	¼	
7⅝	Elsinor	n		16	652	10⅝	10⅝	10½+1		
6⅝	EmrRd			8	167	12½	11½	11⅝—	⅜	
5⅝	EngvRs	.24	2.5	18	5	9⅝	9½	9½		
2⅝	Ero	Ind			11	2½	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛	
3⅝	ElzLav	.20e	3.0	8	29	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛	
12⅝	EvonsAr	.40	3.2	8	7	12⅝	12½	12½—	½	
3⅝	Exectve			6	35	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝		
		— F—F—F —								
3⅝	FSF Ind	.12	3.8		32	4¼	3⅝	4 —	⅛	
10⅝	FabInd	s.40	3.9	3	1	10¼	10¼	10¼		
3	FairTex			4	36	3¼	3⅛	3⅛		
11-16	FairNob				3	15-16	⅝	15-16+1-16		
2½	FairmC	.15	4.6		4	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛	
8⅝	FannyF	.50e	2.9	3	108	17½	17	17½+1⅜		
8⅝	FayDrg	.24b	2.5	7	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛	
13⅝	FedMort	.30i			3	14	14	14 —	⅛	
13⅝	FedRt	1.40	9.7	16	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	¼	
4⅝	FedRes			22	131	6⅝	6⅝	6½		
43⅝	Felmnl	.25	.4	17	17	39¼	38⅝	38⅝—	⅜	
7	Fidelco			5	8	4½	4⅛	4⅛		
20⅛	FinGen	.40b	2.3	8	17	17½	17⅛	17⅛+	¼	
18	FinGnA	.40b	3.0		2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛		
24⅝	PtSLSh	1b	6.2	3	8	15¾	15⅛	15¾		
4½	Fstmrk				6	3	3	3		
15⅝	FischrP	1f	11.	8	56	9	8⅝	8⅝		
21⅛	FitchGE	2	11.	5	1	18	18	18 —	⅛	
7⅝	Flomg			13	11	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛	
7⅛	FlorEnt			35	15	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝		
29	FlshtSf	s.16	.7	17	18	23¼	22⅝	23		
17⅝	FloRck	.22e	1.5	9	10	14½	14⅛	14⅝+	⅛	
29	FlowGen			13	26	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛	
22⅝	FlukeJ	s		14	4	28	19⅝	20 +	½	
7⅝	Foodrm	.50	11.	4	19	4⅝	4⅝	4¼+	⅛	
13⅝	FooteM	.45e	4.9	11	4	9½	9¼	9¼—	⅛	
48	Foote	pf2.20	6.2		2	35½	35	35½—	½	
14½	ForestLab				39	10½	9½	10½+	¾	
13⅝	FrankRf	.06e	.6	42	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝		
10⅝	Franks	.36	4.4	6	11	8¼	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛	
21⅝	Frantz	1a	5.2	5	3	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	¼	
6⅝	Friedm	.24b	4.0	3	10	6	6	6 —	⅛	
13	Frlna	s .40	5.3	3	6	7½	7⅛	7½		
7⅝	Frischs	.30b	5.2	4	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛	
15⅝	FrontA	.20b	1.7	5	28	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝+	⅛	
7⅛	FrontA	wt			48	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛+	½	
		— G—G—G —								
3	1¼	GIExpt			6	5	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛	
6½	2⅝	GIT			10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛	
7½	3⅝	GRI	.30	7.7	23	33	4	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
2½	1⅛	GTI			11	2⅝	2¼	2⅛—	⅛	
6⅝	4½	Galaxy	.06i	1.4	4	20	4½ d	4⅛	4⅛—	¼
9⅝	6⅝	Garan	.60	6.7	5	34	9	8⅝	9 +	½
29⅝	15⅝	GatLet	.40b	1.5	13	x164	27	26⅝	26 +2⅝	
3¼	2⅛	Gavind	.05e	2.2	1	2	2⅛	2⅛		
2½	1	Gaynor			17	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛		
26	17½	GebnSc	n		17	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	½
10½	4⅛	GenExp			1185	4⅛	d 3½	3⅝—	⅜
3⅝	2	GeHous			3	10	2⅛	2⅛		
4⅝	2⅛	Genisco			8	5	4	4		
5⅛	4⅛	GenvDr	.10r	2.4	5	1	4½	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
42⅝	13⅝	GertsSc	.20	.6	14	19	34⅝	33⅝	34⅝+	⅛
19⅝	15⅝	GiantFs	s 1	4.3	5	5	16	16	16 —	⅜
14⅝	7⅝	GntVeil	s.65e		8	51.	10⅝	9⅝	10⅛—	½
15½	7	Glasrock	.10	.7	24	1	14⅝	14½	14⅝+	¼
34⅝	21⅝	Glatfltr	1.20	4.6	5	3	26	25⅝	25⅝—	⅜
32½	16⅝	Glmnr	.88b	3.3	7	53	27	26¼	27	
12⅝	7⅝	Globein	.70	7.6	12	12	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛+	¼
2⅝	1	Glover			2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛		
4⅝	2⅝	Gldblatt			15	2⅝	d 2½	2½	—	¼
31⅛	12⅛	GldNugt	.08i	.5	32	578	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝+1½	
10⅝	7	GldWhl	.64	7.2	6	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
1⅝	7⅝	GoldfldI			62	1	7⅛	7⅛

CROSSWORD — *By Eugene T. Maleska*



ACROSS

1 Emblem of Minerva
4 "Taras——," Gogol novel
9 Leafworm, e.g.
14 Taunting cry
15 Staggering
16 Word on a "wanted" poster
17 Buddhist sect
18 *De Mille film:* 1927
20 Plastic resin
22 Punching-in time
23 Shivers
24 Leaps and bounds
26 Tennis official's call
27 T-shirt size
28 Pith helmet
31 Washington's foe
34 Bell sounds
40 Beep
42 Pair
43 Provoke
44 Kooks
47 Mil. medals
48 Actress Rowlands
49 Alter or super follower
51 Mindless
53 Hockey action phrase
60 Where Singapore is
62 "The —— lama ...": Ogden Nash
63 To the point that
64 Benny Goodman
67 Greek letter
68 Sidewalk tool
69 Arm bones
70 Miniver or Calabash
71 Start-again switch
72 Legends' kin
73 Call to the Coast Guard

DOWN

1 Exudes
2 Puppy or cub
3 Recluse
4 Pizzeria chore
5 N. Eng. team
6 ——-Lenape (Del. Indian)
7 Peace Prize co-winner in 1978
8 Word with come or sing
9 "Mighty —— a Rose"
10 Inter——
11 Circus family
12 *Indefinite*
13 Property or poise
19 Celebration, as for St. Rocco
21 Odometer recording
25 Catch
29 Slangy suffix *for pay or bolt*
30 Establish or confirm
31 Govt. agency
32 Mouth: Comb. form
33 Sprees
35 Amin
36 Bernadette, for one
37 Heathen nation of the Bible
38 Highly prized person
39 Next year's alums
41 River of China
45 —— averages
46 Sequence
50 Overcharges
51 Opificer
52 In reserve
54 *Briefly*
55 Afresh
56 Sparkle
57 Details
58 Explosive, for short
59 Toledo product
61 Writer James ——
65 Women's service org.
66 Slangy refusal

Solution to Previous Puzzle

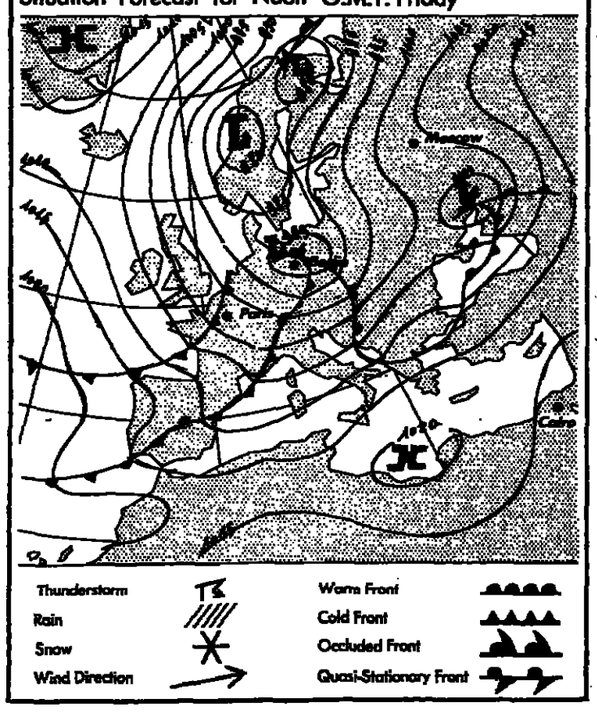
V	A	R	I	S	H		S	L	O	G		C	S	A
A	T	A	S	T	E		T	O	U	R		O	C	S
C	O	Z	I	E	R		A	N	T	I	P	H	O	N
A	R	I	S	T	O	T	L	E		P	L	A	T	O
			S	D	A	K				U	N	I	T	
A	B	A	S		O	I	S	E		I	T	S	A	
E	S	C	O	R	T		U	S	D	A				
F	A	R	C	E	U	R		R	O	A	R	I	N	G
		R	I	S	E			P	E	C	T	I	N	
	L	E	A	R		S	A	S	H		H	E	L	P
L	I	L	T				M	O	O	S				
H	O	M	E	R		A	E	S	C	H	Y	L	U	S
A	N	I	S	E	T	T	E		L	O	U	I	S	A
S	I	R		D	I	O	R		E	N	A	M	E	L
A	N	A		D	E	M	S		S	E	N	O	R	S

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	14	57	Fair	MADRID	16	61	Fair
AMSTERDAM	9	48	Overcast	MIAMI	25	77	Cloudy
ANKARA	10	50	Cloudy	MILAN	14	57	Misty
ATHENS	20	68	Fair	MONTREAL	4	39	Cloudy
BEIRUT	23	73	Cloudy	MOSCOW	1	34	Misty
BELGRADE	11	52	Overcast	MUNICH	8	46	Showers
BERLIN	5	41	Overcast	NEW YORK	8	46	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	9	48	Overcast	NICE	19	66	Fair
BUCHAREST	10	50	Fair	OSLO	6	32	Fair
BUDAPEST	8	46	Showers	PARIS	12	54	Rain
CASABLANCA	17	63	Cloudy	PRAGUE	8	46	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	7	45	Cloudy	ROME	21	70	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	16	61	Misty	SOFIA	10	50	Cloudy
DUBLIN	8	46	Showers	STOCKHOLM	3	37	Overcast
EDINBURGH	7	45	Cloudy	TEHRAN	18	64	Cloudy
FLORENCE	18	64	Misty	TEL AVIV	24	75	Fair
FRANKFURT	12	54	Overcast	TOKYO	17	63	Fair
GENEVA	13	55	Overcast	TUNIS	22	72	Fair
HELSINKI	2	36	Rain	VIENNA	15	59	Fair
HOUSTON	20	68	Cloudy	WARSAW	3	37	Rain
ISTANBUL	14	57	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	10	50	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	23	73	Cloudy	ZURICH	14	57	Fair
LISBON	11	52	Misty				
LONDON	9	48	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES	9	48	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Friday



Good Diet Is Better for Heart Than Jogging, U.S. Specialist Says

HOUSTON, Nov. 8 (UPI) — A heart specialist warns joggers against developing a false sense of security about heart disease and says that long-distance runners still must watch their diets.

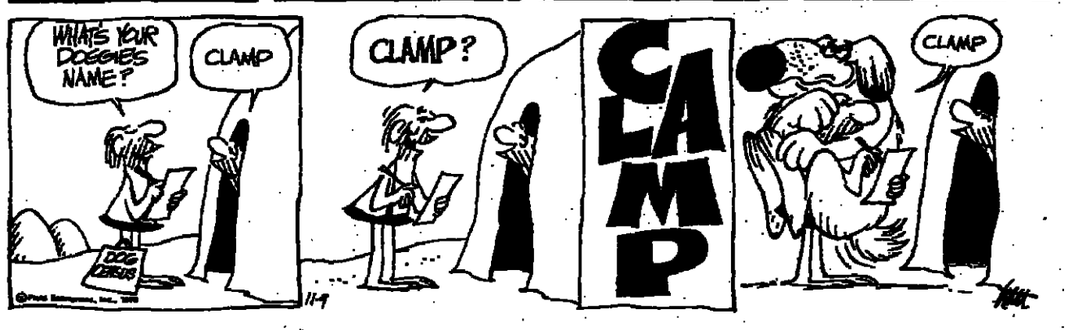
"There is an increasing — and unjustified — misconception that if you run you'll have immunity against developing coronary artery disease," Dr. Herman Hellerstein, a Case Western Reserve University professor, said yesterday. "Running won't prevent heart disease nor will it keep cardiac patients from getting into trouble again."

"The single most important exercise for most of us — and the one known for hundreds of years — is pushing ourselves away from the table when we're not quite full," Dr. Hellerstein insisted.

Instead of becoming involved in an exercise addiction syndrome, the doctor said, most people should take measures like walking more and biking more or taking stairs instead of elevators.

PEANUTS

B.C.



BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY

ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN

DOONESBURY

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RUZEA

DANAP

INSOUC

JITNEC

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

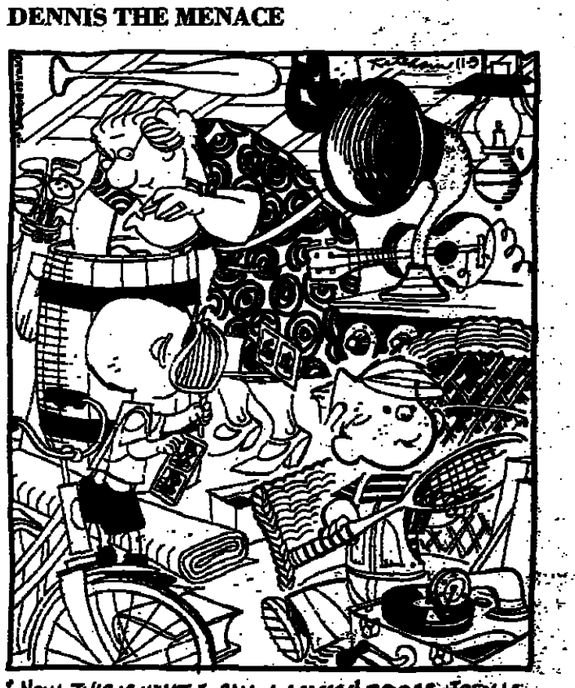
Answer here: "____ - ____"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: SQUAW UTTER NICETY POMADE
Answer: What the bill collector said his occupation was—HIS "PURSUIT"

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

A TURNING WHEEL
Three Decades of the Asian Revolution as Witnessed by a Correspondent for The New
By Robert Shaplen. Random House. 397 pp. $15.

Reviewed by William Shawcross

ROBERT SHAPLEN has spent more than 30 years in Asia, much of that time as a correspondent of The New Yorker. He arrived, as a war correspondent, in the Philippines in 1944. He was writing of Vietnam even before Graham Greene went there to produce "The Quiet American" in the '50s. He saw the growth of U.S. commitment through the '60s. He was still there to witness the U.S. evacuation in 1975. In many ways Shaplen was the dean of the American press corps in Saigon; no one knew more minutely than he the intricate dances of Vietnamese politics. When younger journalists were assigned to Vietnam in the '60s, it was often to Shaplen's work that their editors referred them.

In "A Turning Wheel," Shaplen surveys the recent political, social and economic histories of Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, Burma, Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines, Korea and Japan. He does not deal directly with China, but the impact of Peking's policies upon each country in the region is discussed as are those of the United States. The book draws on varied sources: Shaplen's own copious travels and interviews, government statistics, academic and other studies. It will provide a very useful background source for journalists, businessmen and others interested in the area.

'Bleeding' Theory

Shaplen begins his book with a chapter on Indochina. Although he does not deal at length with the origins of U.S. policy there, his opinion is clear. "I still believe . . . that the war was essentially a political rather than a military one, which is to say that it was unwinnable militarily but could have been ameliorated and compromised sooner." As for the domino theory, he thinks today, after Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia, that even if it was always "too simplistic," it still has some validity. "I have always preferred to think in terms of a 'bleeding' theory rather than of falling dominoes, and if the Vietnamese revolution, with fresh blood in its veins, now bled across the Cambodian border into Thailand . . . all the ASEAN [Association of Southeast Asian Nations comprising Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand] nations would sooner or later be affected."

Apart from his treatment of Japan, whose history since 1945 Shaplen covers at some length, he deals principally with events since 1975, providing an extensive account of the effect that the U.S. defeat and Vietnam's intransigence have had in the area. Since, like most journalists, he has been unable to visit Cambodia or Vietnam since 1975, his accounts of other countries in the region are inevitably fuller. He warns that the newly united Socialist Republic of Vietnam will "be a force to be reckoned with in Asia," and concludes rightly that poor Cambodia's "road back to civilization will be long and painful."

For Laos, whose bizarre attractions he understands well, he can offer scarcely more hope: If the *phi*, or spirits thought by the Lao to be everywhere, are to survive, he says they will probably need "Russian masks and nicknames," so great has been that country's support of the Laotian regime.

He is also pessimistic about Thailand's future, pointing out that "the flaunting of wealth in Bangkok, a capital whose lack of conscience remains perhaps the greatest impediment to national progress, may yet prove Thailand's ultimate undoing." He is not much more cheerful about Malaysia, with its apparently insoluble racial problems. He asks whether Singapore's Lee Kuan Yew might not apply a quality of grace as well as discipline to his rule, but concludes that "in the contemporary world he knows so well, guts is perhaps more important than grace, and he has plenty of that."

Shaplen is equally gloomy about the futures of the Philippines and Indonesia; neither's government has addressed its appalling problems of corruption and poverty. In the Philippines he thinks "the revolutionary pendulum could go further to the authoritarian right; it could swing left, under some form of communism. But it won't stay still." As for Indonesia, he fears that without appropriate development "it will either break down or blow up again," as in 1965. For Korea, Shaplen points out, the only long-term solution is reunification. He thinks the United States should take a lead, encouraging bilateral talks, opening a dialogue with North Korea and enlisting Peking's support to broaden negotiations. To leave the two Koreas to "become stronger militarily and glare down at each other's throats is to court disaster."

Triangular Relationship

"A Turning Wheel" deals most fully with Japan, perhaps because Shaplen was there when MacArthur first formed the postwar society, and he has retained a well-informed affection for the country ever since. He is concerned lest U.S. "neo-isolationism and protectionism" may coincide with or rather lead to a resurgence of Japanese nationalism and militarism and points out that much depends on how the United States redevelops its Pacific role. He hopes to see a new, uncompetitive triangular relationship between Tokyo, Peking and Washington. But he fears that faced with another crisis in Asia, say in Korea, the United States might even use nuclear weapons "to stem the tide of aggression, or in the mistaken belief that it would put an end to a brush war that threatened to get out of hand." That, he says mildly, "would be a hazardous move, one that could easily trigger a wider nuclear war in Europe and elsewhere."

The author's knowledge and love of Asia are apparent throughout his valuable, somber book. At times his enjoyment of the area is also plain — as in his description of a crazy trip with a laughing taxi driver through a Manila monsoon, or in his gentle description of Burma, which (like Cambodia before 1970) has managed through neutrality to protect itself against many of the more ghastly ravages of recent years. But on the whole he is sparing with his images and his personal recollections. This is perhaps a pity because such a distinguished correspondent must have whole galleries of his mind (and tea chests of note books) crammed with stories, incidents, horrors, jokes, personalities which would bring to life the poignant beauty and the problems of Asia in a way which more strictly political works rarely can. The publishers claim that this book is Shaplen's magnum opus. I suspect that they are wrong and that he must even now be preparing that.

William Shawcross is the author of "Sideshow: Nixon, Kissinger and the Destruction of Cambodia." He wrote this review for The Washington Post.
©The Washington Post

Paulette Goddard Sells Paintings

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (UPI) — Thirty French Impressionist paintings owned by Paulette Goddard, the former Hollywood film star, were sold at auction last night for $3.1 million.

The 67-year-old actress, a resident of Switzerland, attended the sale at the Sotheby Parke Bernet galleries. Sotheby's presale estimate for the collection was $2.9 million. Miss Goddard also will sell her Impressionist drawings and and a group of late Egyptian mummy portraits.

A Cezanne landscape of houses with red roofs in Provence, painted in 1882, was sold to an anonymous Paris collector for $560,000. The same collector bought a Monet view of Venice for $250,000 and a Renoir portrait for $180,000.

Other top prices were $440,000 for a Monet view of ducal palace in Venice, purchased by a New York dealer, and $325,000 for a Cezanne landscape sold to an anonymous bidder.

BRIDGE — *By Alan Truscott*

A BORDERLINE slam contract needs careful handling and on the diagramed deal South landed in six hearts.

The opening one no-trump bid promised 15 to 18 high-card points, and the response of three hearts showed at least six hearts and interest in slam. Both players made cue-bids, and six hearts was duly reached.

On the surface, it appears that South must pick up the diamond jack as well as the heart jack, but he was able to bring home 12 tricks although East's jack was adequately protected.

South held up his spade ace for one round, led to the heart queen and cashed the club ace, a key play. He then played four more rounds of trumps, reaching this position:

NORTH
♠7
♡—
♢AKQ10
♣—

WEST
♠J
♡—
♢983
♣J

EAST
♠—
♡—
♢J654
♣K

SOUTH
♠10
♡7
♢72
♣Q

When the last trump was led and the spade seven was thrown from the dummy, the defense was helpless. West had to keep the spade jack and East the club queen, so the diamond jack was due to fall somehow. As it happened, it was East who was squeezed, but the same fate would have befallen West if he had held four diamonds, including the jack.

NORTH(D)
♠765
♡Q2
♢AKQ10
♣A976

WEST
♠KQJ4
♡964
♢983
♣J103

EAST
♠832
♡J5
♢7654
♣K542

SOUTH
♠A109
♡AK10873
♢72
♣Q8

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1N.T.	Pass	3♡	Pass
4♣	Pass	4♠	Pass
5♢	Pass	6♡	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the spade king.

هكذا من الأصل

A New Dimension to Rangers' Defense

Burden on Beck: Will His Best Be Enough?

By Dave Anderson

EW YORK, Nov. 8 (NYT) — Through many decades, the New York Rangers had too many defensemen who were eiolished or pugnacious. But none was

ad Park, Harry Howell and Bill Gadsby stylish all-stars but none had the soul of ancer. Lou Fontinato twice led the Naal Hockey League in penalty-minutes; he led his coaches to distraction. Oldtimers rave about Ching Johnson, a bald and ing executioner who was an all-star twice, half a century ago a defenseman seldom ed beyond center ice.

ow, however, Barry Beck, liberated from Colorado Rockies for five players, pro- the Rangers with a dimension on de- that they have never had before.

ck can shoot, skate, check and maintain and order in a sometimes riotous sport. ix feet three inches and 215 pounds, he is enough to be a pro football linebacker. skates, he is immense. More important, he ems mature enough, even at 22, to shoulthe burden of having been obtained spelly to help the Rangers win the Stanley for the first time in 40 years.

ll I can do," he says easily, "is do the ll can."

his best is not quite good enough for the ers to win the playoffs next spring, he bly will get more than a fair share of the e from the frustrated wolves who howl the slopes of Madison Square Garden. ll understand that," he says.

But if the Rangers do win the Cup, he probably will get more than his fair share of the cheers.

"I hope so," he says with a smile.

Phil Esposito understands Beck's burden. When the now 37-year-old center joined the Rangers four years ago after a controversial trade with the Boston Bruins, he was instantly named captain. When the Rangers floundered, he got much of the blame. It's a different situation for Beck because the Rangers are a better organization now. They have better guidance in Fred Shero and Mike Nykoluk, they have better personnel. But the burden is the same.

"As soon as I get a chance, I'm going to talk to Barry about what it's like here," Esposito says. "He can own this town if he just plays his game and doesn't worry about anything. If he plays his game, he'll be fantastic. He's got great hockey sense. Back when I came here, the fans wanted me to score every shift. They'll probably expect Barry to do something every shift too. Nobody can do that. But if he plays his game, he'll do something often enough."

Preserving the Peace

Beck also will do what Larry Robinson does for the Montreal Canadiens — preserve the peace merely with his presence.

"His menacing appearance will help," Esposito says. "He's not a goon, anything but that. But he's a big tough kid."

"Now we can go into any other building in the league," Nykoluk says, "and not have to worry about being chased out of it."

Perhaps the primary difference between the Canadiens and the Rangers in the Stanley Cup final last May was muscle on defense — the Canadiens had it with Larry Robinson and Serge Savard even though another big defenseman, Guy Lapointe, missed the entire five-game series because of a knee injury. Too often the smaller Ranger defensemen were pushed off the puck by the Canadiens' forwards, notably Bob Gainey. But nobody is going to push Barry Beck off the puck very often.

Turning Point

During his two seasons with the Rockies, the dark-haired defenseman had one memorable moment at the Garden as a member of the NHL All-Stars against the Soviet national team in last February's Challenge Cup series. After a 4-2 victory in the opener, the NHL was leading the second game, 4-2, late in the second period when Beck slammed Alexander Skvortov into the boards behind the net. Some automobile accidents make less noise.

"It was a legal check," Beck remembers. "The puck was there and I hit him clean and hard. I didn't hit him with an elbow."

Perhaps influenced by the noise and also by the sight of the Soviet forward's red helmet flying to the ice, the Soviet referee, Victor Dombrovski, whistled a two-minute penalty on Beck for boarding. During the penalty, the Russians scored. Moments later they added the tying goal and went on to win, 5-4. When the Russians also won the decisive third game, 6-0, they had outscored the NHL, 9-0, following Beck's penalty — the turning point of the series.

"I'll remember that when we play the Soviets the next time," he says. "I'll take him in just a little bit lighter."

Being so good so young, Beck was the Rockies' "franchise" player — the type that virtually never is traded.

"They always told me I'd never be traded," he says. "Everybody told me that — the general manager, the coach, the owners."

But last week Barry Beck was traded, creating the suspicion among some NHL people that it was more than merely a player deal, especially when it was negotiated by Sonny Werblin, the Garden impresario and Arthur Imperatore, the New Jersey trucking tycoon who is the Rockies' chairman. One suspicion is that Imperatore will dissolve the Rockies' struggling franchise after the current season and apply for a substitute franchise that will play its games in the Meadowlands arena in New Jersey scheduled to open late next year. Imperatore would have to pay the Rangers a $4 million territorial indemnity fee. Barry Beck, the skeptics contend, represents a discount on that fee.

"That's not true," Werblin says. "The fee is not a dime less than it was."

But the skeptics still are not convinced. The skeptics are waiting to see if the Rockies also trade their star forward, Wilf Paiement, to the Philadelphia Flyers, whose owners have loudly protested a Meadowlands franchise. Sometimes sportsmen are politicians too.

United Press International

Barry Beck crashes into the net as he scores his first goal as a member of the Rangers during an 8-4 victory over the Kings.

U.S. Leads Athens Golf; S. Africans Are Banned

ATHENS, Nov. 8 (AP) — John Mahaffey shot a 4-under-par 67 today in the opening round of the 27th World Cup golf tournament, which was put off limits to South Africa.

"I've got a hot horse on my hands," Hale Irwin said after Mahaffey turned in the top-individual round to give the American team the lead with a 3-under-par 141. Irwin shot a 74.

Taiwan was second at 144, followed by Scotland at 145.

Lu Hsi Chuen of Taiwan shot a 32 for the first nine holes but faded on the difficult back nine and finished with 71.

Many of the players were bitter about the Greek government's decision to abide by a UN resolution forcing the South African team of Dale Hayes and Hugh Baiocchi to leave the tournament.

Americans Protest

After finishing its round, the U.S. team commented on the banning of the South African players.

Mahaffey, in a written statement said: "We would like to express our feeling about the United Nations decision and subsequent events by the Greek government.

"We find it deplorable that politics and governments must concern themselves so deeply about the participation of South African athletes in world events. It seems that a common ground can always be found in sport."

The statement disclosed that the U.S. team entertained the thought of withdrawing from the tournament in protest, but found little to be gained from this action. "We instead chose this means to express our regrets and the hope our fellow players will agree with us," the statement said. "We hope these kinds of situations will cease to appear in the future."

Hayes and Baiocchi were advised by the Greek foreign minister that they would not be permitted to participate because of pressure exerted by the United Nations due to South Africa's policy of apartheid.

"It is strictly a political decision and I understand the Greek government's position on the problem," Baiocchi said. "But it's still hard to take."

Amsterdam, Madrid Advance in Soccer

NDON, Nov. 8 (UPI) — Ajax rdam suffered its worst Eurodefeat in 21 years last night in pean Champions Cup soccer its shock 4-0 loss to the partts of Omonia Nicosia still left Dutchmen comfortable 10-4 rs on aggregate.

other 100,000 spectators saw Madrid squeak through, 1-0, st Porto of Portugal. Benito d the 71st minute goal that the Spaniards the victory and the aggregate, 2-2. But Real id went through to the quarals because of the rule which les the value of an away goal the aggregate is tied.

sgow Celtic held out for a 0-0 against Dundalk in Ireland to e through, 3-2, on overall agle, while French champion bourg beat Dukla Prague, 2-0 enough to win, 2-1, on aggre-

vette Geneva scored twice in st six minutes but it was not h to overcome Dynamo of Berlin, which drew, 2-2, and ed, 4-3, on aggregate.

Winners Cup Surprise

e real surprise in the second of the Cup Winners Cup was cia's 3-1 victory against the rs in Glasgow. Argentina's d Cup hero, Mario Kempes, d twice and Rainer Bonhof of West Germany once as the Spanish club's foreign players took them through to the quarterfinals.

The biggest winner of the night was Barcelona, which crushed Aris Luxembourg, 7-1, with Austrian World Cup star Hans Krankl netting a hat trick. Barcelona's aggregate victory was 11-2.

Juventus, another strong contender for the title, crushed Beroe Stara Zagora of Bulgaria, 3-0, for a comfortable 3-1 victory overall. Gothenburg beat Panionios of Greece, 2-0, for a 2-1 overall victory.

The most exciting UEFA Cup match was between Inter Milan and defending champion Borussia Moenchengladbach of West Germany in Italy. The match in Germany two weeks ago ended in a 1-1 stand-off and it was 1-1 again after 90 minutes last night.

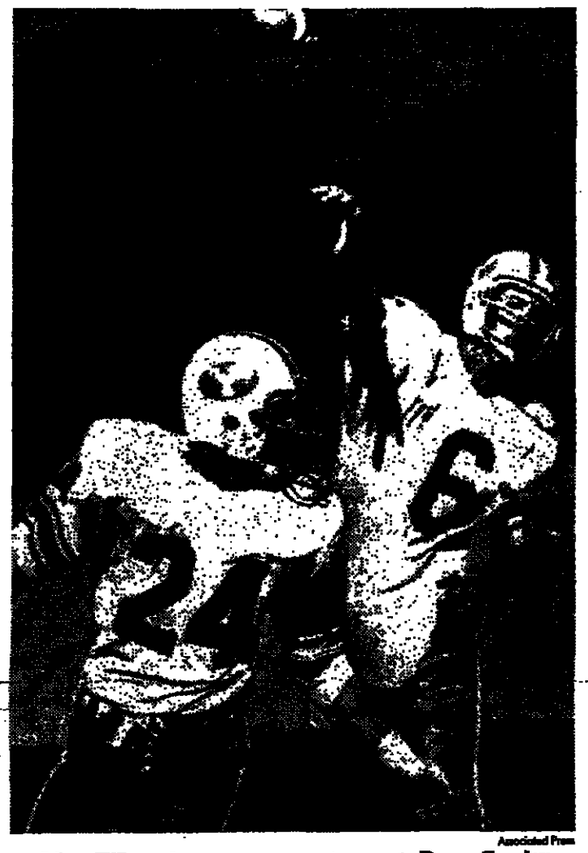
Then Altobelli put the Italians ahead, 2-1, three minutes into extra time only for Borussia to score twice for a 3-2 victory. Another big surprise was *St. Etienne's 6-0 blitz* of PSV Eindhoven.

UEFA Cup

Diosgyor Miskolc (Hungary) 3, Dundee United (Scotland) 1
Diosgyor won 4-1
Inter Milan (Italy) 2, Borussia Moenchengladbach (W. Germany) 3
Borussia won 4-3
Bayern Munich (W. Germany) 3, Aarhus (Denmark) 1
Bayern won 5-2
Carl Zeiss Jena (E. Germany) 2, Red Star Belgrade (Yugoslavia) 3
Red Star won 6-4
Ipswich (England) 1, Grasshoppers Zurich (Switzerland) 1
Aggregate tied 1-1. Grasshoppers won on away goals rule.
Saint Etienne (France) 6, PSV Eindhoven (Holland) 0
St. Etienne won 6-2
Kaiserslautern (W. Germany) 2, Sporting Lisbon (Portugal) 0
Kaiserslautern won 3-1
Perugia (Italy) 0, Aris Salonika (Greece) 3
Aris won 4-1
Leeds (England) 0, University Craiova (Romania) 2
Craiova won 4-0
Stuttgart (W. Germany) 0, Dynamo Dresden (E. Germany) 0
Aggregate 1-1. Stuttgart won on away goals rule
Dynamo Kiev (USSR) 2, Banik Ostrava (Czechoslovakia) 0
Kiev won 2-1
Eintracht Frankfurt (W. Germany) 3, Dynamo Bucharest (Romania) 0
Eintracht won 3-2
Monaco 2, Lokomotiv Sofia (Bulgaria) 1
Sofia won 5-4
Naples (Italy) 1, Standard Liege (Belgium) 1
Standard won 3-2
Malmo (Sweden) 1, Feyenoord (Holland) 1
Feyenoord won 5-1

Transactions

BASEBALL
American League
VELAND INDIANS—Named Danny rs to their coaching staff. Named Chuck ziska roving pitching instructor.
BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association
STON ROCKETS—Signed John Shumate. Waived Rudy White, guard.
LAND TRAIL BLAZERS—Activated Gross, forward. Waived Jim Brewer, for-
FOOTBALL
National Football League
ANTA FALCONS—Waived Bob nek, defensive back.
LO BILLS—Signed Len Willis, wide re-
LAND BROWNS—Signed Henry Bradsive tackle.
IT LIONS—Waived Jerry Golsteyn, back.
EN BAY PACKERS—Signed Tom Birkicker. Placed Chester Marcol, placeon the injured reserve list.
ANGELES RAMS—Signed Bob Lee, back, and Ivory Sully, running back. Bill Dunstan, defensive lineman, and Rams, cornerback.
YORK GIANTS—Waived Bobby Hamlinning back, and Gene Washington, wide r. Signed Steve Odom, kick returner.



Associated Press

Marc Wilson throws a pass over teammate Roger Gourley.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE
Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	11	2	.846	—
Boston	9	2	.818	1
New York	7	6	.538	4
Washington	3	6	.333	6
New Jersey	4	10	.286	7½

Central Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	10	5	.667	—
San Antonio	7	6	.538	2
Cleveland	6	8	.429	3½
Indiana	6	9	.400	4
Houston	4	7	.364	4
Detroit	4	8	.333	4½

WESTERN CONFERENCE
Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Milwaukee	10	3	.769	—
Kansas City	5	9	.357	5½
Denver	4	9	.308	6
Chicago	3	11	.214	7½
Utah	2	10	.167	7½

Pacific Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Portland	11	3	.786	—
Los Angeles	9	4	.692	1½
Golden State	7	5	.583	3
Phoenix	8	6	.571	3
Seattle	8	6	.571	3
San Diego	6	9	.400	5½

Wednesday's Results

Houston 106, New Jersey 101 (Malone 27, Reid 18; Kelley 18, Williamson 17).
Philadelphia 110, Kansas City 102 (Collins 30, Dawkins 24; Birdsong 35, Wedman 18, Robinzine 18, Ford 18).
Denver 113, Seattle 92 (Issel 23, McGinnis 15; Williams 22, Brown 16).
Indiana 97, Portland 90 (Edwards 22, M. Johnson 18; Owens 28, Lucas 17).
Boston 117, San Antonio 105 (Bird 18, Ford 18; Gervin 29, Kenon 19).
San Diego 114, Phoenix 102 (Free 45, Nater 17; Adams 23, Davis 21).
Atlanta 115, Detroit 107 (Drew 28, Fariew 18; Long 22, McAdoo 20).
Golden State 126, Los Angeles 109 (Parish 26, Short 26; Wilkes 18, Abdul-Jabbar 16, Johnson 16).

Star Quarterback at Brigham Young

'Whoever's Open Gets the Ball'

By Steve Cady

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (NYT) — College football's hottest quarterback is a tall senior whose broad shoulders, sloping nose and smallish head give him the look of an eagle.

Marc Wilson, a dedicated Mormon from Brigham Young University, also has a sense of humor to go with the record-breaking accuracy of his passing arm. He showed it here this week when he noted that it made no difference at all whether his receivers were Mormons, who account for about 70 percent of the school's enrollment, or teammates of a different faith.

"Whoever's open," said the 6-foot-5-inch quarterback, "gets the ball. It doesn't matter. Actually, most of my top receivers are non-Mormons."

It is not unusual for Wilson, a top candidate for the Heisman Trophy, to complete passes to 10 different receivers in a single game. He leads the nation's collegians in total offense this season with an average of 334.4 yards a game in eight contests. Some of the scouts feel that he could be the No. 1 choice in pro football's draft next spring.

Not Much Rushing

Last Saturday, leading undefeated Brigham Young to a 30-7 victory over Colorado State, the 22-year-old economics major completed 24 of 40 passes for 358 yards and three touchdowns as he broke the Western Athletic Conference career record for total offense. The figure comes to 6,697 yards, all but 32 of them gained from passes.

These and other statistics have kept the mimeograph machines working overtime on the Brigham Young campus in Provo, Utah, as the Cougars celebrate their first top-10 appearance in the national ratings and their first eight-game winning streak. Wilson flew to New York on Sunday for a church-sponsored "Fireside" talk with 225 young Mormons that night in Connecticut. The next day, before returning to Utah, he and his coach, LaVell Edwards, made themselves available for interviews at the church's public-relations office on Madison Avenue.

Wilson says he feels "a little uncomfortable" with all the publicity his records have attracted, but Edwards is not at all uncomfortable in talking about Wilson.

"We've had guys who could throw the ball longer and harder than Marc," Edwards said. "The world is full of guys with strong arms. But you have to know how, when and where to throw the ball. That's an ability Marc has. Call it feel, coordination, judgment. When do you rifle the ball? When do you drop it off? How do you make the split-second decision? It's a gift, and Marc has it."

In Brigham Young's pro-style offense, about 55 percent of the plays are passes. Of those, Wilson estimated, perhaps 70 percent involve throwing from the pocket, and the rest are rollouts designed as pass plays.

Wilson, a graduate of Shorecrest High School in Seattle, says people tend to think that the Brigham Young schedule "diminishes our credibility." But he doesn't agree with the critics. And the pro scouts apparently don't, either. As many as 23 of them have shown up at Cougar games. The team's 197-pound quarterback would like to become a lawyer some day, but pro football appears to have first call.

"They joke about how skinny I am," he said, "but I've never been seriously injured. I think I could stand up to it in the pros."

The way Wilson is going, pro football will be more than willing to give him a chance to find out.

Holmes Accepts Challenge to Fight Tate

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (NYT) — At a riotous news conference — even Leon Spinks showed up early — Larry Holmes yesterday accepted John Tate's challenge for a fight to eliminate half the world's heavyweight boxing champions, and Don King challenged his rival promoter, Bob Arum, to a bout on the undercard "with two-minute rounds and 10-ounce gloves."

"Arum against me, Tate against the champion," King said. "This is no facetiousness. I will go into the ring to kick Arum's butt."

King stands 6 feet 3 inches and weighs 250 pounds. Arum is 5-10 and 180, and only boxing people would pay to see them fight.

Holmes vs. Tate is another thing. "It's a $10-million fight," said a television network official about the World Boxing Council and World Boxing Association champions, respectively, getting together.

Despite all the bad feeling between King and Arum, who control Holmes and Tate, respectively, the fight will take place sometime next year, according to both promoters, bitter enemies. Much has to be worked out, however.

"I detest doing business with him," King said, "but it looks like the cards have been dealt, and I have to play my hand."

Tate's challenge, issued by Arum, was for a "winner take all" fight as far as the promoters were concerned. Arum modified that yesterday to "winner take most" for the boxers. He said that he and King received offers from ABC Television this week, in which the network would pay $3 million for the television rights, with $500,000 going to each contestant and the remaining $2 million to the winner. Another $3 million could be raised from the live gate and foreign rights.

Holmes wants a straight guarantee — his price reportedly is $5.5 million — but King said: "Let me go on the record that I will accept that offer of winner take all. I don't deserve no money if Tate can beat Larry."

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE
Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Philadelphia	10	1	1	21	55	39
Atlanta	6	4	3	15	51	37
NY Islanders	5	4	3	13	43	37
NY Rangers	6	6	1	13	57	52
Washington	4	8	2	10	44	59

Smythe Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Vancouver	4	4	5	13	44	42
St. Louis	4	6	3	11	35	44
Winnipeg	4	7	3	11	39	50
Chicago	3	6	3	9	25	34
Edmonton	2	7	4	8	44	59
Colorado	2	8	2	6	32	44

WALES CONFERENCE
Norris Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Montreal	8	3	3	19	54	41
Los Angeles	7	6	2	16	65	67
Hartford	4	4	4	12	36	35
Pittsburgh	4	4	3	11	41	41
Detroit	4	6	2	10	37	39

Adams Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Buffalo	7	4	2	16	42	32
Minnesota	7	3	2	16	55	40
Boston	6	2	3	15	38	29
Toronto	5	7	1	11	44	47
Quebec	4	6	2	10	36	39

Wednesday's Results

Montreal 3, Pittsburgh 3 (Mondou 2 (5), Napier (3); Hughes (2), Lee (2), Marshall (3)).
N. Y. Rangers 8, Los Angeles 4 (Dave Maloney (3), Nilsson (8), Esposito (7), Murdoch (6), Beck (2), Vickers 2 (4), Hedberg (7); Goring 2 (6), Apps (1), Gibbs (1)).
Philadelphia 4, Quebec 3 (Kelly 2 (3), Propp (8), MacLeish (6); Cloutier (10), Smrke (2), Leduc (5)).
Toronto 7, St. Louis 4 (Boschman (1), Maloney (5), MacDonald 2 (8), Quenneville (1), Ellis (4), Williams (7); Federko (6), Dunlop (2), Zeke (3), Bowness (1)).
Detroit 5, Edmonton 3 (Lobraaten 2 (5), Hogeboom (2), Nedomansky (7), McCourt (6); Gretzky (5), Lumley (2), Callighen (4)).
Washington 6, Winnipeg 3 (Gustafsson (6), Lofthouse 2 (2), Edberg 2 (4), Rouse (4); Mofat (1), Lukowich (4), Sullivan (8)).

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(Continued from Back Page)

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Observer

Neckties & Dancing

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Paul Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, has sound advice for Americans who want to get the economy back on the tracks. Lower your standard of living, he says. Unfortunately, he hasn't advanced any advice on precisely how to lower your standard of living, nor has anybody else ever come up with a foolproof method for doing the trick.

Baker

You can always enter a monastic order, of course, or become a hermit and live in a cave, but at the price of real estate these days you would probably have to be a corporate executive to afford the rent on a cave.

Lowering your standard of living is one of the most difficult problems known to humanity, and the difficulty is not confined to the moneyed classes. Panhandlers who used to ask for a dime for a cup of coffee now ask for a quarter. Even at this wretched level of the economic scale the standard of living remains unlowered. The panhandler still insists on a cup of coffee though the price has soared to a quarter. He seems incapable of asking, "Can you spare a dime for four-tenths of a cup of coffee?"

* * *

There was a story in the papers recently about a man who had tried to lower his standard of living by wearing the same necktie for a year. Instead of looking like a prince of neckwear in a wardrobe of ties for every shirt, suit and occasion, this man slashed his tie budget to the bone and wore the same one month after month.

In a business conference one day, his employer interrupted the meeting to ask why the room smelled so strongly of gravy. "Gravy?" said a vice president. "I would have said it smells of very old split-pea soup."

Aware that his lowered standard of living was jeopardizing his job, the one-necktie man took to buying expensive colognes to overwhelm the aromatic stains on his necktie. By the end of the year, he had spent as much to maintain a socially acceptable odor as he would normally have spent on a year's supply of neckties.

A New York woman of my acquaintance encountered even graver costs when she tried to lower her cost of living by staying home at night reading instead of going dancing. A senior executive of a huge corporation and a sound-money Republican, she forced this policy on her unhappy husband after pointing out that a lower standard of living was the only thing that could save the dollar.

* * *

Her husband did not work. He enjoyed keeping house and doing the laundry, shopping and cooking, but he also enjoyed a good time in the evening. Reading was not his idea of a good time.

"I was born to dance," he told his bride when they were married immediately after his graduation from Yale. His classmates, who looked forward to high standards of living as bankers and consultants in legal tax avoidance, blasted him for choosing marriage instead of a career. He didn't mind, not so long as he had a successful wife who was also a good dancer.

After three weeks of not going dancing in order to save the dollar, he accused his wife of not loving him anymore and of never letting him have any fun. When she tried to explain that the lowered standard of living was essential to a sound dollar, he cried, "To hell with the sound dollar!" "You wouldn't say that if you knew what the dollar was," she said.

Next day, he met a classmate now in banking and asked what the dollar was. He was delighted with the news and called another classmate now in law, who explained how easily he could obtain several dollars. The lushness of his divorce award resulted from his wife's insistence on an out-of-court settlement. The husband now goes dancing every night and has raised his standard of living to five new pairs of dancing pumps per month, not to mention servants.

The wife has learned her lesson about lowering her standard of living. Whenever a panhandler asks for a quarter for a cup of coffee, she gives him 50 cents. She figures the faster she can inflate the dollar, the faster it will crash, and after that lowering the standard of living will not be so expensive.

Hunt May Uncover Lost da Vinci Mural

By Grace Glueck

NEW YORK (NYT) — After centuries of speculation on the part of art scholars and five years of on-the-spot detective work in Florence by university researchers, important clues have been found that may lead to a major art discovery.

When investigators have finished, they may have uncovered from a wall in Florence's Palazzo Vecchio a long-lost mural by Leonardo da Vinci, painted in 1505. The prime evidence so far is a series of test borings that indicate the presence of pigment similar to that mixed by the artist himself.

The lost Leonardo work is a battle scene believed to be under a fresco painted by Giorgio Vasari in the mid-16th century.

Work on the project was described recently by two American researchers, John Spencer, chairman of the art department of Duke University, and Travers Newton, a young conservator and former Fulbright scholar now an intern at Harvard's Fogg Art Museum. They have also published their findings in the November issue of Prospettiva, an Italian cultural magazine.

Plaster Layer

Another discovery, made through the use of such techniques as infrared and ultrasonic reflectography, is a dense plaster layer behind the Vasari fresco that could have been an earlier painting surface. The layer is on the west wall of the palazzo's council chamber, a wall that scholars had not considered as a possible site for the Leonardo.

"From the look of the core samples, the painting should be in pretty good shape," Spencer said. "The central section may be in a high state of completion." It was his reinterpretation of documents in Florentine archives that gave plausibility to Newton's surprise findings on the west wall, rather than the east wall favored by scholarly conjecture.

Florentine officials said they had "good hopes," but U.S. scholars aware of the project are cautious.

"I think it's a possibility," Sydney Freedberg of Harvard, a Renaissance specialist, said. "I don't think it would be legible, but even the fragments of an original would be a wonderful find."

Leonardo began the painting in 1505 as part of a large mural commissioned to commemorate the Battle of Anghiari in 1440, at which Florentine and papal forces defeated the Milanese.

The artist is assumed to have produced only a fragmentary central scene, known today as the Battle of the Standards. He abandoned the project a year later for unknown reasons.

The battle scene, an intense cavalry engagement, is presumed to have remained visible for at least 50 years. Its existence is known through writings of the time, including Leonardo's own notes, and an existing copy.

About the middle of the 16th century, the council chamber was extensively remodeled, and its ceiling raised, by Vasari, who also adorned its walls with frescoes of his own. So completely was the Leonardo work buried that scholars up to now have only been able to speculate on its siting.

The current search was begun in 1967 by Piero Micheli, architect of the city of Florence, who made studies of the old walls. At the suggestion of Dr. Carlo Pedretti, a Leonardo specialist and professor of art history at the University of California, he also had plaster removed from both walls beneath the Vasari works to a height of 18 feet. But nothing was found.

In 1976, a team advised by Pendretti went to Florence with ultrasonic equipment to investigate the east wall. Newton, a student of Pedretti, helped on the project, originally financed by a $50,000 grant from the Kress Foundation, and since supplemented with funds from Dr. Armand Hammer and the Smithsonian Institution.

But testing of the east wall was inconclusive. Meanwhile, Spencer met Newton in Italy, and the two discussed the project. Newton had already thought that work on the west wall might be more rewarding, and he was encouraged by Spencer.

Associated Press

Scaffolding used in the search for lost da Vinci mural.

Last year, at Newton's request, Spencer visited archives in Florence to read original documents about the chamber, including those dealing with payments to 16th-century masons and woodworkers, and drew different conclusions than had other scholars.

The art historian, who has a Ph.D. from Yale, said misreadings of the documents dealing with payments to workmen had led to mistakes:

"One was made in the location of certain windows thought to have been cut in the west wall that were actually cut in the east. And also, Vasari's own writing about the council chamber was quite unclear. His whole description turns on the wall that received most light from windows, which scholars have taken to be the east wall, but which I believe he meant as the west. I also picked up a number of architecural hints from Mr. Micheli."

Against the advice of Pedretti, Newton, with the aid of an Italian engineer, Maurizio Seracini, who has since left the project, turned to the west wall. Behind the Vasari fresco he found the plaster layer, 69 feet by 15 feet, and it stopped at the original ceiling height of the council chamber.

Persuaded by this, Italian conservators, headed by Dr. Umberto Baldini, superintendent of the Office of Cultural and Artistic Treasures for the province of Tuscany, took core samples and found two pigments peculiar to the artist's work: one called smalt, of powdered glass colored by cobalt found in Leonardo's "Virgin of the Rocks" in the Louvre, and another of copper green, found in "The Last Supper."

"But actually," Newton said, "because the findings were on the wrong wall, no one knew what to make of them. Funding stopped for a year between 1976 and 1977 because despite the samples, the authorities wouldn't believe that anything meaningful could be found on the west wall."

It was at this point that Newton asked Spencer for historical documentation. Faced with the findings, Florentine officials are now making tests preliminary to removing the Vasari fresco. What will be found under it, however, remains to be seen.

Pedretti, who expounded his theories about the lost Leonardo in a 1973 book, "Leonardo: A Study in Chronology and Style," said:

"I'm waiting to see what will happen. In my opinion, the work will still be on the east wall, and what they have found with their core samples is decoration or something. But I'm prepared to say good luck to them — even a ghost of this lost masterpiece would be invaluable. May the best man win."

PEOPLE: *Swedish Crown Prince Loses His Future Job*

Swedish Crown Prince Carl Philip has been dethroned by his sister — and he's not even out of diapers yet. Parliament has just decreed that princesses shall have the right to become reigning monarchs. The only difference between them and princes in the succession will be who was born first. The bill amends the Act of Succession of 1810 that said the eldest son of the king and the queen must succeed to the throne. The change means Prince Carl Philip will be replaced by his elder sister, 2-year-old Princess Victoria, as heir to the Swedish throne. She would be the fourth ruling Swedish queen since the Viking era, all prior to the 1810 act. King Carl XVI Gustaf — currently visiting Austria with Queen Silvia — has said he would rather see Carl Philip as his successor.

* * *

A Japanese woman quit as Carnival princess of Duesseldorf's Mardi Gras celebration after a group of Germans protested her nationality, the organizers said. "Very ugly things were said by a small group who claimed that a German woman rather than a Japanese should have the honor," Carnival committee chief **Wolfgang Schackow** said. Schackow said he selected **Yoko Ueno**, a secretary in a Japanese bank, to honor Duesseldorf's 5,000-member Japanese community, the largest in Europe. Duesseldorf is European headquarters for many Japanese companies, and Carnival, one of the most cherished traditions in the heavily Roman Catholic Rhineland, was thought a good way to stress the importance of the Japanese to Duesseldorf. "I had hoped for a little more courage and resilience from Japanese community leaders," Schackow said. "They feared protests would lead to anti-Japanese outbreaks. I couldn't convince them otherwise and she resigned." The dispute erupted Oct. 4 when Schackow informed the city's 62 Carnival clubs that Miss Ueno would reign at the side of a German Carnival prince in four months of pre-Lenten merriment that starts Sunday.

* * *

Prince Charles may be a top-flight polo player, but he is well down on the list of the world's best cake decorators. The heir to the British throne this week visited a biscuit-and-cake factory, where workers challenged him to try his hand at icing a holiday cake. He gave up quickly. "He is a charming man, but I think he should stick to being heir to the throne," said **Frances Mahoney**, who tried to show prince the technique she has used ice cakes for 10 years . . . prince's sister had her hands with a three-ton male elep named **Maxie**, who charged tow **Princess Anne** and her husb **Mark Phillips** when a circus went wrong. The animal pushed back by trainers wit inches of the princess and Phil pulled his wife to the back of box. Maxie, trumpeting loudly, th ran out into a London park, lowed by a female named **Wan** The police said both animals w caught and returned to their cag The princess was attending a charity show at the circus on Cl ham Common. Circus owner **Jim Chipperfield** told a reporter: "T princess didn't panic all, she very cool. She said afterwards t she had had a wonderful time a thought it very strange that a fem should chase the male."

* * *

Swedish tennis ace **Bjorn B** will marry his Romanian sweethe **Mariana Simonescu** next summ That's the word from his moth who adds the wedding will be a p vate affair at her son's summ retreat on the Swedish island Kantiso. Says she, "My son alw has to live in the spotlight whe plays tennis, but his private life want to keep for ourselves." B and Mariana were introduced her countryman — racket star **Nastase**.

* * *

A spokeswoman for New Yo Hospital said **Tricia Nixon Cox**, daughter of former President R ard Nixon, dropped in on the deposed Shah of Iran for a half-h visit the other day. She was filling for her mother, **Pat**, who had be scheduled to visit the shah, but c celed because "she was not feeli well." The shah is recuperati from an Oct. 24 operation that moved his gallbladder and seve gallstones from his bile duct.

* * *

Kathleen Kennedy Townsend the oldest child of the late Sen. R ert Kennedy — has been campaig ing in Connecticut to h midwives licensed, and she planned to call one in for the la last week of her second daugh But, says she — in an interview w New York radio station WILR, "it was a very short labor." So task of conducting the home deli ery fell to husband **David**. She s he was "wonderful."

— SAMUEL JUSTICE

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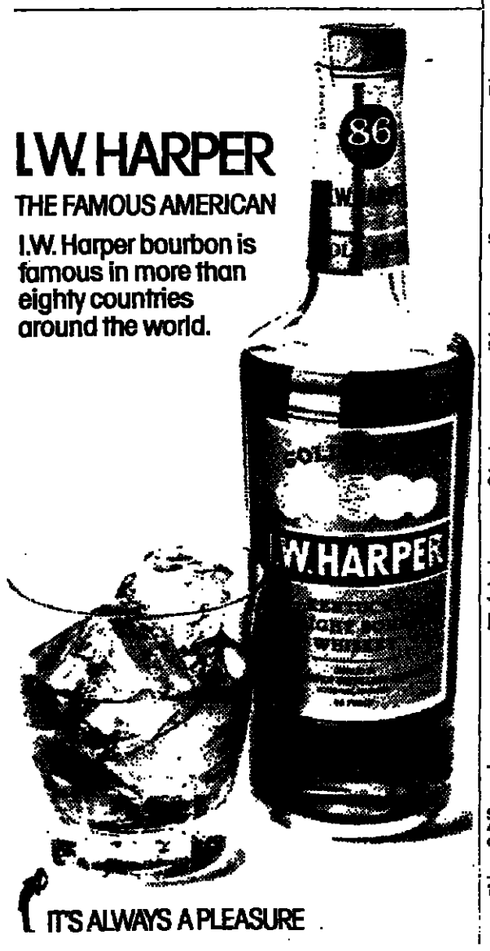

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